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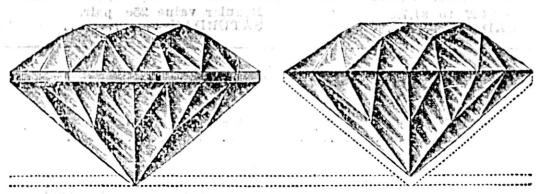
VOL. LXXXIX NO. 148 VICTORIA, B. C. SATURDAY JUNE 6 1903. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR



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HAY, HAY, Big Drop in Prices, Now Selling $16 to $18 per ton delivered
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Ministers Sworn In

Premier McBride And Colleagues Take Charge of Departments.

Attorney General McPhillips is Vancouver Island's Representative.

Clifford or Ellison Probable Choice For Provincial Secretary.

Hon. Premier McBride has lost no time since the prorogation of the legislature in carrying into effect his cabinet intentions so far as they are definitely formulated, three of the chosen ministers, as foreshadowed in the Colonist being on Thursday evening invested with the responsibilities of their high offices, and yesterday assumed charge of the public departments to which they have been assigned. There now remains but the provincial secretaryship of the portfolios to be allotted, in which connection the names of Messrs. C. W. D. Clifford, senior member for Cassiar, and Price Ellison, of East Yale, are freely mentioned. Mr. F. J. Fulton having, it is understood, denied all aspirations to ministerial prominence. The presidency of the council will probably be filled on Monday or Tuesday next by the acceptance of this honorary position by Mr. Charles Wilson, K. C., whose selection has already been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, but who at present is engaged professionally in pending litigation, which might be held to conflict with service to the Crown—notably as counsel for the defence in the perjury case against Josiah Coote. It is expected that Mr. Wilson will arrange to transfer his brief in this regard, so that he too may be sworn in early in the ensuing week.

HON. RICHARD M'BRIDE.

Premier and Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for British Columbia, was born in 1870, in the city of New Westminster, where he still has his home. His education was secured in the Fraser City, and at Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. Scotia, where he graduated as an LL.B. He was called to the provincial bar when 22 years of age, and in 1896 first made his appearance in the political arena as an unsuccessful aspirant for federal honors, his successful opponent being Mr. Aulay Morrison, M. P. In 1898 he was returned as a supporter of the Turner government in the local legislature, and two years later accepted the portfolio of Mines under then Premier Dunsmuir—which he resigned September 3, 1901, in protest against the selection of Mr. J. C. Brown for the Provincial Secretaryship. His career as leader of the more recent opposition is record of yesterday.

The quartette of Conservative ministers who yesterday accepted the congratulations of their friends and took up the reins of departmental authority are:

Premier and Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works—Hon. Richard McBride.

Attorney-General—Hon. A. E. McPhillips, K. C.

Minister of Finance and Agriculture—Hon. Robert G. Tatlow.

Minister of Mines—Hon. Robert F. Green.

These ministers have spent a busy day getting the affairs of their departments in tangible shape and system. No suggestion of changes in the official staff have as yet taken definite form, although rumors are rife of comprehensive reorganization in two at least of the departments.

HON. ROBERT F. GREEN.

Minister of Mines, was born in Peterboro, Ont., where the canoes come from, in 1861, and moved westward as far as Winnipeg, after a brief residence in the States in 1882. Three years later he followed the sun to Calgary, being at that time in the service of the C. P. R.. During the Northwest rebellion he was with the force that went in pursuit of Big Bear, and when the trouble was ended he still passed westward to the favored province, reaching the end of the then completed railway just west of Donald, and walking thence to Revelstoke, where he engaged in business in partnership with his brothers. He has since been a prominent figure in the commercial centres of the Kootenays, and had the honor of serving as first mayor of Kaslo. He was first elected to the local House in 1898, and again two years later.

Delay of action with respect to the Provincial Secretary is due to recognition of the fact that consideration must be shown the members of the party who sat under Premier Prior in the former government party, the Premier's desire and purpose being to deal justly with each of the so-called wings or sections of British Columbia Conservatism.

It is not generally anticipated that the dissolution will actually occur before mid-July, the intention being to get departmental affairs in smoothly-running order before the pressure of election work. The elections in all probability will be in late September, and Liberal and Conservative leaders already are discussing the probability of a November session of the House—it being generally desired by newly-elected legislatures to meet as soon as possible after their creation by the sovereign people.

Today the greater number of the members are on their homeward way, a few with avowed intentions of offering for re-election, but more with many protestations that they are done with politics—although at heart prepared, no doubt, to listen to the pleadings of fellow-citizens.

With respect to Hon. Mr. McPhillips' position as attorney-general, there having been suggestions of its being of temporary nature, the Colonist is in a position to state with ministerial authority that no such string has been attached to the appointment. Hon. Mr. McPhillips' attorney-generalship is quite as permanent as any other of the appointments.

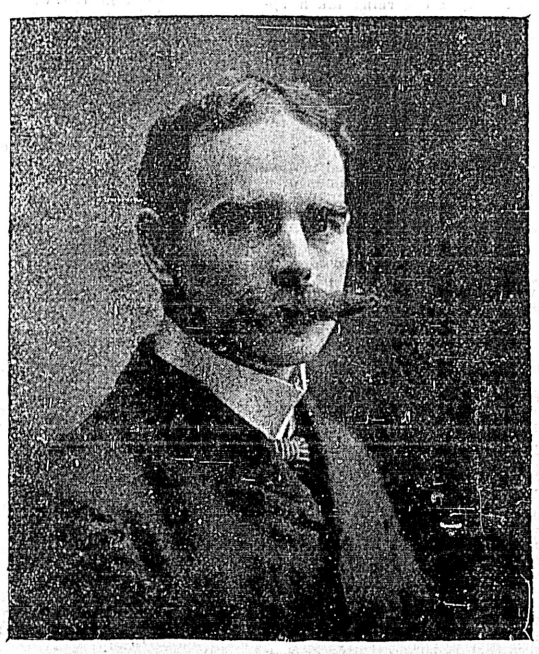
REV. MR. McKEEN ILL.

Winnipeg, June 5.—Rev. Mr. McKeen, Toronto, Ontario, who came in on the general assembly train yesterday suffering from appendicitis, was taken to a private hospital at No. 200 Cumberland street. Dr. Moody now has charge of the case, and reports the patient's condition as much improved since yesterday.

GERMAN SONG COMPETITION.

Emperor and Empress Receive Hearty Welcome at Frankfort.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, June 5.—The Emperor and Empress, who are attending the singing competition here, were welcomed at the town hall yesterday by the municipal authorities, whom the Emperor thanked for their splendid reception. Referring to the survival of the old German custom of song competitions, the Emperor emphasized the necessity for old traditions traveling hand in hand with modern development. He complimented Frankfort on being at the forefront in social politics, in which he was keenly interested.



HON. A. E. M'PHILLIPS, K. C.

Attorney-General, is a native of Richmond Hill, Ont., and born in 1861. He was educated at Manitoba College, and called to the bar in the chief city of the prairie province in 1882, removing to this province and entering professional life here in 1891. He was for one year president of the Bar Association and vice-president of the Union Club for four years. He, too, has seen his service with the flag, being a commissioned officer in the 90th Rifles, which bore a heavy share of the hard work of the rebellion in 1885, in connection with which he earned the medal and clasp. In 1898 he was elected as a supporter of the Turner administration for this city, being again returned at the general election of 1890. He has since his arrival in this city borne a prominent part in Conservative circles.

Mainland News In Brief

Many June Brides Are in Evidence at the Terminal City.

Provincial Shingle Manufactures Decide to Stop Output For Present.

Political Probabilities Source of Much Interest to Both Parties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, June 5—Several marriages took place yesterday. Mr. Clarence McKenzie and Miss Julia McNutt were married last night. Another fashionable wedding was that of Mr. S. D. Wilson and Miss Ethel Tait. Another happy couple united was Mr. Wm. J. Annand and Miss Mary J. Allan. And still another nuptial knot was tied binding for life Mr. F. R. Seifert, M. E., Revelstoke, and Miss Bertha Ella Gunn.

The body of a longshoreman was found floating in the river at the North Arm yesterday. The body is believed to be that of Harry Trindall. Trindall disappeared last fall. He was traced by the police, as having hired a small boat to go to the Vancouver cannery, and the conclusion was arrived at that he had been drowned.

A college at Kamloops, promoted by the Presbyterian church, is the latest proposal. The Rev. A. O. McCrea is promoting a college company for the purpose of carrying out the scheme.

At a meeting of the Shingle Manufacturers' Association yesterday, it was proposed to shut down all shingle mills in the province, owing to surplus stock on hand being too heavy to work the mills profitably.

Kells of Comox, to be tried for attempting to starve his child to death, has elected to be tried at the assizes, so that the case will not come up at once, as expected.

A rather strange case is being heard today in the County court. Miss Wilkinson fell ill at the time of the strike, and the C. P. R., by whom she was employed, thinking she was on strike sent her a note of dismissal. Miss Wilkinson is suing for a month's pay.

M. M. Lemon, of Port Moody, has in his possession what he claims to be a whetstone brought over by John Allen on the Mayflower. It was given him by his brother-in-law, a direct descendant of John Alden.

The Princess of Wales stakes, for which the Strand hotel is getting up a sweep, is creating much interest. The Strand sweeps have become so popular that there were not enough tickets to go around when the Derby sweep was brought off, although 3,000 were sold in Vancouver and Victoria.

A despatch from Quesnel this morning says that the Fraser river has risen about nine feet since the 30th, and is now almost at last year's high water mark, and rising at the rate of 18 inches in 24 hours. From Westminster word comes that vast quantities of drift wood are littering the surface of the Fraser, and the river is covered with foam.

Paul Watelet, held on a charge of obtaining $4,000 on a false mine report, has arrived in Vancouver, and will fight extradition here.

There is a proposal on foot to extend the dire limits of Vancouver. The Board of Works have deferred action for one week.

There is a great deal of speculation going on in the political world. Party bosses on both sides say there will be a thorough house cleaning which ever side gets in, but that the tried, true, and impartizan officials will not be interfered with in their respective offices. A great number of names are mentioned as possible Conservative candidates. Among them Messrs. Tatlow, Garden, A. E. Shelton, J. R. Seymour, Stewart Livingston, Geo. Cowan and W. J. Bowser. The last-mentioned alleged candidate, it is thought, has fully decided to stand, no matter who is in the field, or what pressure is brought to bear to induce him to retire. When Mr. Bowser was spoken to he did not deny he was going to run, but refused to make a statement for publication. It is stated here among prominent Conservatives that Mr. Charles Wilson will run in Cariboo. His friends fear that through some unfortunate combination of circumstances, Mr. Wilson might be squeezed out in the forthcoming political Derby, and as he is personally popular, and politically strong in Cariboo, he would be sure of election there.

STORMING A MONASTERY.

Detachment of Engineers Scale Barricades and Monks Are Ejected.

Paris, June 5.—A number of gendarmes and a detachment of engineers have dispossessed the monks of the monastery of La Blancere. A crowd of 6,000 persons engaged in a demonstration for and against the authorities. The monks barricaded the gates and doors of the monastery with paving stones, but the soldiers climbed the walls and gained access to the building. They then cleared away the barricades and arrested the monks and a number of manifestants.

NEW ENGLAND BUSH FIRES.

Summer Cottages and Camping Resorts Burnt in Adirondacks.

New York, June 5.—The forest fires in the Adirondacks and New England are spreading at an alarming rate, and destroying millions in timber and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of summer cottages and camping resorts.

Fires are reported in Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Maine. All the regions around this city are covered with smoke from fires. So dense is the smoke that the sun is obscured. Big ocean-going vessels felt their way in and out of the harbor, or else remained at anchor to avoid collisions. Most serious fires are in the vicinity of Long Lake, east towards Newcombe Lake and Mount Marcy.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

Rome, June 5.—With regard to the reports that the Pope is ill, it is learned that the only trouble from which he is suffering is exhaustion, due to fatigue as a result of receptions His Holiness has held since Easter, when persons were admitted in private audience to the number of many thousands. The Pope continues to receive the household officials, and yesterday held a conference with the cardinals regarding Manila, for which post there are three candidates, F. C. Crocker, formerly secretary of legation at Washington; Father J. J. Harty, of St. Louis, and Rev. Thomas A. Hendry, of Rochester. The last named was proposed by Cardinal Gibbon.

HON. R. G. TATLOW.

Minister of Finance and Agriculture is a native of Seawa, County Down, Ireland, and 48 years of age. He was educated at Cheltenham, England, and arrived in Canada in 1871, making his first appearance in this province in 1879, when as a subaltern in B Battery, R. Canadians, he accompanied Col. Strange on an official visit of inspection to the Coast. He found British Columbia so greatly to his liking that he decided to become a permanent resident, filling the role of private secretary under Lieutenant-Governors Richards and Cornwall. The Minister of Finance has been a leading citizen of Vancouver during the past 15 years, and entered politics in 1890, being an unsuccessful candidate in that year and in 1894. In 1900 he was elected on the Conservative ticket in Vancouver, and in the legislature has devoted his attention notably to fiscal affairs as they affect the province.

No Intention To Expel Gamey

Premier Ross Suggests That a Resignation Should be Forthcoming.

Report Characterized as a Special Pleading by Judge Boyd.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Toronto, June 5.—"The government has no intention of taking steps with a view of having Gamey expelled from the House," said Premier Ross, when seen today. He added that it was not their intention to make a martyr of the member for Manitoulin by moving to expell him, and, further, he doubted very much if the legislature had power to do so, even if it wanted to. "The proper course for a member to take, situated as Gamey was, was to resign his seat," suggested Mr. Ross. Hon. Mr. Stratton had nothing whatever to say. He had not read the report through, and even if he had, it would not be proper to express an opinion at the present juncture. He promised, however, that he would digest it at his earliest opportunity and make a statement in the House.

The Mail and Empire says: "The report of the royal commission on the Stratton bribery case is obviously the production of Sir John Boyd. That it was not prepared by Mr. Johnston, counsel for the defence, is made clear by the fact that Mr. Johnston's argument in favor of his client was not nearly so strong as the 'judgment.' The Chancellor has kindly volunteered to give it, but it would have been infinitely better if it had come from Mr. Johnston instead of from the Chancellor. From beginning to end, Sir John Boyd's report is a special pleading. It sets out to pull Mr. Stratton through and to push Gamey down, and it accomplishes these purposes in so far as a written document can be effective. But it will not convince the province of anything excepting that judges should not be called upon to interfere in politics. Ontario knows well enough what has happened, and a hundred carefully prepared reports from Judge Boyd will not change public opinion, which is founded upon common sense and an intelligent regard for propriety in conduct of public affairs. No judge, however eminent, should be permitted to influence the people upon a grave matter of state. No judge should be allowed to say for the electorate or for the legislature what the conduct of ministers towards legislators and to the affairs they have to administer, shall be."

HURRICANE IN PHILIPPINES.

United States Vessels Wrecked and Many Lives Lost.

Manila, June 5.—A hurricane swept over the Philippines and great damage has been done to shipping. The United States transport Shamshus is reported to have been wrecked. This, however, has not been confirmed.

The United States steamer Pearl, on her way to the Visayas, has been totally lost off Tamatos Island. Part of her crew were saved. The United States steamer Hanrafeland, the schooner Mayflower, have been driven ashore off Ormoc, West Leyte, and will prove a total loss. All on board were saved.

Washington, June 5.—The War Department has no record of the transport Shamshus, but there is a small vessel in the service in the Philippines named the Samshui.

TROUBLES IN ALGERIA.

French Government Promise to Take Vigorous Steps to Chastise Guilty.

Paris, June 5.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, M. Firmin Fauer, Nationalist, asked leave to interpellate the government on the subject of the measures taken for the security of Algeria. Premier Combes thereupon requested him to accept a simple declaration, which was in effect that the government had determined to take vigorous steps, that troops had been sent to chastise the guilty, that more policing was sanctioned by the treaty with Morocco of 1845, and that there was no question of conquest or even of the temporary occupation of Moorish territory. This was closely understood by Morocco, and also by the powers interested in maintaining the status quo. M. Fau replied that he regretted the steps had not been taken sooner, and then withdrew his interpellation.

Investigating The Trouble

Commission Still Taking Evidence on C. P. R. Strike at Vancouver.

Negotiations Through Conciliation Committee are Going Forward.

Dictation to Canadian Laborers by Foreign Executive Admittedly Questionable.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, June 5.—Negotiations for a settlement brought on by the conciliation committee in the C. P. R. strike are still in progress. A wire has been received in answer to the proposition drafted by the conciliation committee asking for an elucidation of one of the clauses and inferring that the proposition was under consideration in Montreal.

Two witnesses were examined today by the labor commission, which promises to be drawn out at length. W. J. McMillan testified that he heard that the C. P. R. had an agreement with other companies that men on strike could not be employed on any other road. Harry W. Wilson, an ex-employee, was on the stand nearly all day. Mr. Wilson said he was discharged for causing to be published in a newspaper a denial that U. B. R. E. strikers were returning to work. He was then in Montreal. Among the interesting points in Wilson's evidence was the statement brought out by Mr. Bird, the U. B. R. E. counsel, that he (Wilson) believed that if there was employment for a man on the railroad, and he applied for it, that he should get it.

The Chief Justice asked Mr. Bird if he thought that a man had a right to demand work and get it if there was work for him? Mr. Bird said that this state of affairs should exist, but did not. The Chief Justice asked Mr. Bird to suggest a remedy, and Mr. Bird said that his mind was too finite to solve the problem. The Chief Justice said that he took it that labor was something that a man had to sell, and if no one would buy it, he must starve. Mr. Bird said it was so, but a way should be found by which a man could demand a living. The Chief Justice asked the witness if the C. P. R. did not have a right to feel alarmed at an organization like the U. B. R. E., whose aim was to unite all the unions on the road, so that a committee of a few men from these unions would be able to tie up the road and throw the commerce of the country into a deplorable condition? The witness said that the committee would have sufficient common sense to prevent such a catastrophe. On being questioned, witness said it was possible. Witness was asked by the Chief Justice if it was a fact that the U. B. R. E. were not trying to force the C. P. R. to take them back as a body? Witness said he supposed it was. The Chief Justice asked the witness if he thought it right that a union in Canada should be dictated to by an executive of a parent union in the United States as to what they should not do? Witness admitted that it did not seem right, but only some constitutions admitted this.

ANTI-RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA

Crafty Muscovite Seeks to Curry Favor With Citizens of the U. S.

St. Petersburg, June 5.—The relations between the United States and Russia are much discussed here. The Novoe Vremya prints a signed leading article headed, "Russia and America," which says: "The United States from time to time enters the arena of the anti-Russian propaganda, which finds favorable soil in unripe population without governmental traditions and carried away by the successes of its new imperialistic policy. The Siberian prisons and Manchurian open door, the Kischineff disorders, all of these serve as a pretext for the anti-Russian meetings, so advantageous to Russia's enemies. While Secretary Hay's stubborn Anglophobism lends governmental importance to the claims of the various groups of American traders and missionaries in the Far East, our diplomatic agent's activity in America must take a different course from the diplomacy of Europe. We must create a party and explain our designs and position not only to Mr. Hay, but to the people also, which is always the same. We must act through the American press, which, notwithstanding its defects, seems to be not only the mirror, but the leader of American public opinion."

The editor of the Syromiatnikoff says: "There in America have been found hearty Russian sympathizers, but Russia remains dumb while the American papers are filled with all possible accusations against Russia, from English, German and Jewish sources. Count Cassini excellently defends our political interests, but he cannot undertake a newspaper controversy, so the accusations remain unanswered."

The article further complains that the American school histories contain nothing referring to the friendship shown by Russia to the United States at the foundation of and defence of the union. The article concludes: The Russian foreign office should publish in English a sketch of the relations between the Russian and American governments, beginning with the time of Catherine and ending with the Spanish-American war, from both diplomatic archives and American published records, and send the same to 3,000 American papers. If a third of this number notice the book, a sympathetic movement would be inaugurated in the cause. With its tremendous importance it is a great error to displease the American press.

MISSISSIPPI IN FLOOD.

St. Louis, Mo., June 5.—The river this morning attained the stage of 33.5 feet, a rise of 1.4 feet during the past 24 hours. The crest of the flood, which is expected by Sunday, may be 36 feet, and may go even higher, as the rivers north and west are still pouring in their quotas of water. In North and South St. Louis the river is several miles wide. Along the river front it is encroaching on buildings, making necessary the moving of household goods and business stocks.

Fast Atlantic Service Again

Tenders Now Made Public Show Great Increase Over Former Ones.

Lively Liberal Caucus Held on Grand Trunk Pacific Scheme.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, June 5.—The long expected fast Atlantic service tenders are public at last, and they show that the government has muddled the matter again. Had the present ministry not refused the arrangement made by Sir Chas. Tupper with the Allans in 1896 for a 20-knot weekly service for $1,125,000, that service would have been in operation three years ago, and Canada would have been reaping the benefit. But no, the wiseacres who had just attained office knew it all. They were sure they could get a service per Peterson of Newcastle on Tyne for $750,000 per annum. Seven years have elapsed, and a fast service of 21 knots cannot be got for less than several hundred thousand dollars over the Allan tender of 1896. There are offers with a string attached on each. The Dominion line, alias British and North American Steamship Company, alias Morgan Merger, £250,000 per annum, Allan line £300,000 per annum. The Dominion line people say if satisfactory arrangements cannot be made with the railway companies, then they prefer to revise their figures. The Allans reserve the right to send 21 knot vessels to Halifax all the year round.

The Liberal caucus held today was a lively affair. The Grand Trunk Pacific bill was under consideration and Premier Laurier informed his followers that he was not pledged to support any line. A majority of those present were against cash or land bonus, and were only willing to endorse guaranteeing bonds. Even this was distasteful to some. During the discussion some pretty sharp exchanges took place and about 20 Grits left the room. It was all in all the hottest government caucus held for years.

Hon. Mr. Blair gives notice of a resolution to aid the Canadian Northern by a guarantee of bonds to the amount of $13,000 per mile for 720 miles; interest rate, three per cent.

Hon. Mr. Fielding gives notice of motion to loan $3,000,000 to the Montreal harbor commissioners.

Hon. Mr. Blair's Railway Commission bill and the estimates of the Marine department are under consideration.

DEUTSCHLAND AFLOAT.

New York, June 5.—The S. S. Deutschland has been floated, and has proceeded to sea.

FIRE IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, June 5.—The stables of Joseph Quinn & Co., cartage agents, were destroyed by fire together with 28 horses, early today.

AFTER FORTY DAYS.

Mrs. Loo Lin to Be Shipped From 'Frisco Bound For Montreal.

San Francisco, June 5.—Mrs. Loo Lin, whose case has excited so much attention in the papers was released today from the shed at the mail dock after 40 days of detention in transit to Montreal via Vancouver. She will sail on the Canadian S. S. Company steamer Valencia, June 10 for Victoria.

CHLOROFORMED AND THEN ROBBED

Seattle Lady Overpowered in Her Apartments and Large Sum Stolen.

Seattle, June 5.—Mrs. Robt. Seater, wife of a furniture dealer, was chloroformed and robbed of about $1,900 in her apartments in the McCombs block on Pike street shortly before noon today. The men entered the room and Mrs. Seater, thinking they had come to pay a bill walked to the opposite side of the room to get an account book. While she was looking for a name one of the men had given her, she was seized and a gag placed in her mouth. Mrs. Seater tried to summon assistance, but was overpowered, and a cloth saturated with chloroform placed to her nostrils. In a very few seconds she was unconscious, in which condition she was found by her husband about an hour later. Mrs. Seater says that the robbers were strangers to her, and that when they first entered the room she did not suspect them. They seemed to be aware that there was a large sum of money in the house, and were probably advised that the money was kept on Mrs. Seater's person. When she was found by her husband it was discovered that the robbers had torn open the front of her dress and removed the money from a small cloth in which she had kept it sewed up. Several buttons were lying about the floor which showed that she had struggled with her assistants before the drug had taken effect.

TOPEKA DRYING OUT.

Water Recedes Leaving Great Banks of Mud and Slime.

Topeka, Kas., June 5.—The river today was nine feet below the highest recorded point, the water having fallen during the night at the rate of an inch an hour. The approach to the Melan bridge on Kansas avenue were completely dry today, and a steady stream of people carrying shovels and brooms were soon on their way to North Topeka to clean their homes and stores. The water has receded from the main business streets for a distance of five blocks north of Gordon street, and has left an accumulation of mud and slime that in some cases is piled three feet high along the fronts of stores, and in many of the buildings.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Drawn by Victor Prout in "Black and White"

THE MACEDONIAN TROUBLES—A FIGHT AT BANITZA

DROWNED IN THE KICKING HORSE

Logger and Little Boy Fall Into Floods and are Swept Away.

Special to the Colonist.

Golden, June 5.—Two lives were lost here by drowning yesterday. Thomas O'Brien, while employed stream-driving, was breaking up a log jam. The current is swift and very deep on account of recent hot weather melting the mountain snow. He fell in among the logs. There was no chance of rescue, and it is feared that not even the body can be recovered.

The other victim claimed by the rushing waters of the Kicking Horse river was a little boy, about seven years old, a son of Mr. B. Miller. He was playing with sticks at the river's edge, just above the bridge. Reaching out for a log which was rushing past, he fell in and was swept away. The body floated for a short distance, but soon disappeared.

Cooler weather has succeeded the two or three warm days, and the water has receded slightly.

Snowslides and washouts are delaying the trains.

A gang of Japs are at work here building an additional siding.

The C. P. R. are reported to be arranging for the entertainment of tourists here. It is said that mountain guides and pack horses are to be provided.

MURDERER LOCATED.

Oakland, June 5.—The police have received word that a man answering the description of Victor Walkerez, the murderer of Mrs. Locey, has been arrested in Seattle.

CAPE PARLIAMENT.

Governor of Colony Opens Assembly and Foreshadows Amnesty.

Capetown, June 5.—The governor of Cape Colony, Sir Walter Healy Hutchinson, opened parliament today. In his speech he said he hoped shortly to be able to relax the remaining restrictions on liberty, in consequence of the success which attended the policy of peace and reconciliation. All the races were settling down to ordinary life. The present session was called to ratify the customs convention drawn up at Bloemfontein and to sanction the construction of several new railroads. With the continuance of the present buoyance of the revenue, the increased expenditure would not involve additional taxation.

THE STAR ROUTE FRAUDS REVIVED

Officials of U. S. Postal Department Share Profits With Contractors.

Washington, June 5.—The grand jury today reported an indictment against August M. Machen, former superintendent of the free delivery service of the Post Office department, who was arrested several days ago charged with sharing profits on government contracts for letter box fasteners. The penalty is "a fine of not more than three times the amount asked, or accepted, or received, and by imprisonment not more than three years." The amount which the indictment states he received illegally, is $18,987. Mr. Machen was in court with his attorneys when the grand jury reported, and immediately gave bond in the sum of $20,000 for his appearance in court. His sureties were C. G. Staples, David Moore, F. M. Criswell and Emanuel Speich of this city. The trial will occur in October.

As a result of the sweeping investigation of affairs at the Post Office department, Thomas W. McGregor, clerk in charge of the supplies for the rural free delivery service, and C. Ellsworth Upton of Baltimore, one of McGregor's assistants, were arrested today on the charge of conspiracy with Chas. E. Smith, of Baltimore to defraud the government in the purchase of the leather pouches furnished the rural carriers throughout the country. Their cases make seven in all since the investigation began. Other arrests are expected later.

E. & J. BURKE'S

THREE STAR

OLD IRISH WHISKEY

A Soft, mellow flavored Whiskey produced by age and high quality.

DOMINION DAY AT COWICHAN

Sports and Games Committee Preparing a Very Fine Programme.

Special to the Colonist.

Duncans, June 5.—Wednesday night the sports committee of the Agricultural Association got to work on the programme for the First of July. It is the desire of the committee to hold a grand chopping tournament, if sufficient funds can be raised for substantial prizes, as they feel that such a contest would be an invaluable object lesson in this timbered country.

There will be a great baseball match, if the Duncan Diehards can find any combination which dare enter the lists against them. The struggle in the five-mile bicycle race for the handsome silver challenge cup presented by Mr. F. H. Maitland-Dougall, promises to be an exciting one. At present it is held by J. Mearns, but must be won again this year before he becomes absolute owner. Handsome prizes are offered for the hundred yards sprint, pole jumping and running high jump; nor are the ladies and boys and girls forgotten. Altogether the agricultural grounds, Duncans, will be a pleasant place in which to spend Dominion Day.

FIGHTING STRIKES IN THE HOTELS

Lady Guests Lay Aside Rich Gowns and Don Working Dresses.

Chicago, June 5.—The strike of hotel and restaurant employees has spread to Chicago Beach and Grand Pacific hotels. At Chicago Beach every man and woman employed in the hotel was ordered out, and every one, from chambermaid to bell boy, obeyed the summons instantly. Great indignation followed among the guests, who include many prominent and wealthy Chicagoans. They voted to stand by the hotel management, and richly dressed women changed their dresses for more common ones, cleared tables and washed the dishes. The strike at the Grand Pacific hotel was not so general. Waiters, cooks, bar tenders and porters were ordered out, but it is expected that the rest of the employees will follow them today.

U. S. NAVY.

Washington, June 5.—The armoured cruiser Brooklyn was today in the New York Navy yard, and will accompany the battleship squadron to the Azores, later going to the European station as the flagship.

PRESIDENT'S HOME COMING.

Heartily Welcomed at Washington After Western Tour.

Washington, June 5. — President Roosevelt returned to Washington tonight from his memorable trip of over two months throughout the West. He was given a hearty reception by the people of the Capital City.

OVER A MILLION STARVING.

Deplorable State of Affairs Through Famine in China.

Hongkong, June 5.—The estimate of Governor Wong, of Kwangsi province, that over a million natives in that province are starving, is pronounced here to be approximately correct. Children and women are freely offered for sale.

A LIFE SAVER.

Baby's Own Tablets Make Children Well and Keep Them Well.

Emergencies come quickly in the lives of little ones, and the wise mother will always keep at hand a reliable medicine to cope with them. Delay may mean the loss of a precious little life. There is no medicine can take the place of Baby's Own Tablets in relieving, curing and preventing the minor ailments of children. "If you could see my baby now," writes Mrs. James Boviah, of French River, Ont., "and compare him with his condition before I began giving him Baby's Own Tablets, you would not know it was the same child. From the age of four up to twenty-one months he was constantly ill, and was wasted away to a skeleton. I gave him a great many medicines, but always without result, until I heard of Baby's Own Tablets and began giving them to him. Almost at once they helped him and he is now a fine, fat, healthy child. I now always keep the Tablets in the house."

The Tablets contain none of the poisonous drugs found in "soothing" medicines, and can be given with absolute safety to a new-born babe. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

London Labor Bureau's Work

Many Applications for Men Desirous of Settling in Canada.

French Views of Results of Scheme for Preferential Imperialism.

Toronto, June 5.—The News' London cable says: London labor bureau at Charing Cross, now has applications from Canadian employers for 17,000 men. Almost every kind of work is represented in the list. The bureau is now connected with continental centres, and draws the best men from a multitude of sources. Six hundred men have already been sent to Ontario, principally common laborers. The bureau charges no fees nor premiums. It is killing the "farm pupil" game.

Le Petit Journal newspaper, with the greatest circulation in France, says that the scheme for preferential imperialism would be a serious blow to France. It believes that Canada could supply England with butter, cheese, eggs and meat. Such a tariff on British imports would cripple France's exports. One-third of the French agricultural exports is sent to England. The writer goes on to suggest a union of self interest among agricultural export countries in Europe as an offset to the British customs union.

The Birmingham Post, Mr. Chamberlain's personal organ, states on the authority of a French diplomat, that France has proposed to the British government the formation of an Anglo-French commission for the settlement of the Newfoundland shore question as soon as the Alaskan boundary dispute is settled. The diplomat in question stated that there was an earnest feeling in France for a permanent settlement of that long-standing question.

Arthur Laurence Haliburton, G. C. B., son of the late Justice Haliburton, Nova Scotia, better known as "Sam Slick," and a keen Canadian, has written a letter to the Times on the political results of Mr. Chamberlain's policy if it should prove commercially successful. He claims that community of interest would spring up in the Empire ensuring an increase in wealth and power beyond the dreams of United Empire Loyalists.

OUT OF THE SHADOW.

The discouragement, the despair of ill-health, out into the noon-tide glory of health, vigor and strength. Are you seeking this way? Are you wishing to replace weakness by strength, despondency by hope and expectation, pale cheeks and lusterless eyes, by the rose bloom and sparkling eyes. If you but use Ferrozone, you will make rich, red blood, your nerves will grow strong. Old time vigor will return and with it endurance that will enable you to live an active, energetic and successful life. Remember the name, Ferrozone. Sold by all druggists.

LAST NIGHT AT THE PLAY HOUSES

McEwen the Wizard at the Victoria---Minor Entertainers.

The Victoria theatre last night was just as well filled as on the other nights this week, and the performance was just as much appreciated, if not more. The first part of the performance given up to feats of magic, and sleight of hand. Some of the former were of a very wonderful nature, and some Chinamen in the audience were not the only people who wore a most mystified expression on their faces. No doubt the "Celectials" thought they were at last face to face with the "Devil." After the conclusion of the first part of the performance, the man who had been put to sleep, and who had been sleeping all day in the lobby of the theatre, was brought onto the stage, and after the professor delivered a short address on the conditions in which his subject was, he awakened him. After this the fun commenced. When McEwen made his subjects believe they had heard a funny story, a person who could have ceased laughing and taken a look around the theatre, would most certainly have thought that the funny story had been told the audience as well. All of the different tests that the subjects were put through were of a very funny nature, one of which is worthy of special mention. He took four of his subjects and made them believe that they belonged to a banjo club, and were having their last rehearsal for a performance to be given next night. Each was given a broom for a banjo. The tunes they played were soft and melodious, and when they got up individually to give their specialties, the audience fairly shrieked with laughter. Before closing the entertainment, the professor announced that there would be a matinee this afternoon, and he would invite a committee of ladies on the stage. Tonight will be his last appearance in this city.

THE SAVOY.

The Savoy has been playing to good houses this week. The performance opens with a farce entitled "A Midnight Escapade," in which many of the actors take part with Jim Post as Jerry, an Irish servant. Ella Leone, Ethel Merrill and May Warde, and among the chantants, and Erb and Erb do a good sketch. Post and Ashley are appearing in a turn entitled "Congenial Neighbors," and they are earning much applause. Fred. N. Tracey is singing illustrated songs, and Walters and Freeman do a fair song and dance turn, after which some excellent moving pictures bring the performance to a close. Among the pictures shown are Dawson and Klondike views, including a turn out of the Dawson fire department, salute firing by a squad of N. W. M. P., and a moving photograph of Jim Post taken at Dawson. Another good motion picture shows a number of rounds of a recent prize-fight, which the announcer, who is a bad guesser regarding the pictures, says took place in Vancouver.

THE EDISON.

The Edison theatre was crowded to the doors last evening. Four performances were given, and large audiences attended each. The excellent programme kept all amused, and a great many indulged in a hearty laugh from start to finish. Woodford & Marlboro are without a doubt very clever, and are deserving of the best of applause. The way Mr. Woodford describes his little trips shows he is an actor. Arthur Lane, the Hobo Dude, with his wit and funny stories, is a show in himself, while his inimitable gift of blending pathos with fun never fails to gain the point intended.

Atlas, the clown juggler, is a wonder. His marvelous feats of balancing is well worth seeing.

Harry R. Harrison, the gifted tenor, sang "For Good Old Times Sake," and one would think from the feeling he shows, that he had been their himself.

The long list of the latest imported moving pictures closed a whole evening's entertainment. The management announces that Robinson Crusoe is coming.

THE ORPHEUM.

That the public appreciate the efforts of this cosy family place of amusement to entertain and instruct them, was evinced by the great throngs of people who flocked there last night. It certainly must have been intensely gratifying to the management to witness the look of pleasure on the face of each patron as he or she left the theatre. Halder, the world renowned juggler, as usual was in good form, and his feats seemed almost incredible, yet he performed each and very one with dexterity and ease. But Sid Baxter, the great slack wire artist, certainly is a wonder from the time he appeared until his last feat (riding a bicycle on a slack wire) was performed, kept the theatre rocking with applause.

Today and tonight will be the last chance to see these great acts, and also to hear Mr. Fred. Tracy sing the beautiful illustrated song, "Mid the Green Fields of Virginia." Next week an entire change of bill due notice will be given in Sunday's Colonist. The gold will be given away at the close of the second matinee this afternoon.

Eruptions

Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Which thoroughly cleanse the blood, expelling all humors and building up the whole system. They cure.

"I was greatly troubled with small boils, caused by working among the oil at the refinery. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me as the best blood medicine obtainable. I began taking it, and though many other remedies had failed to benefit me, three bottles of Hood's fully and permanently cured me." ANGUS FISHER, Emeric St., Sarnia, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

DIED.

DAVIES—On June 5, at Jubilee Hospital, Joshua Davies, aged 50.

Funeral from residence 195 Cook street, on Sunday next at 2:30 p. m.

MONUMENTS

BE SURE TO

Get Stewart's Prices

on Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments, etc., before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first-class stock and workmanship.

Corner Yates and Blanchard Streets

KYRIAZI FRERES

Egyptian Cigarettes

LARGEST SALE OF ANY EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE.

Retail by

North & Richardson,

Government St., Victoria.

Wholesale by

C. F. Jackson & Co., Ld

151 Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

RACES

The Victoria Driving Club

Will Hold Their

INAUGURAL MATINEE

—ON—

Saturday, June 6

Commencing at 2 p. m., at VICTORIA DRIVING PARK.

Band in Attendance.

Admission 25c.; grand stand seats 25c.

F. W. HALL, M. D., President.

D. A. UPPER, Secretary.

Here is a Pointer.—Because you haven't used Catarrhozone is the best reason why you should use it right away. It will cure the Catarrh that makes your breath so heavy and your hearing so poor. Catarrhozone is a scientific cure for Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma, recommended by doctors and druggists as a certain cure. Mr. Henry A. Taylor, the oldest druggist in Halifax, says "Catarrhozone gives satisfaction wherever it goes. It is simple and convenient to use, and enjoys fully three times the sale of any other Catarrh remedy sold in the city." Catarrhozone is guaranteed to cure, and if it fails you can have your money returned. Price $1.00 for two months' treatment. Small size 25c. Druggists or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

English Washing Ties and Stocks, 20c. each or $2.00 per doz. 20 cases latest style Christy Hats in soft and stiff. B. Williams & Co. *

Kilkenny castle is one of the oldest inhabited houses in the world, many of the rooms being much as they were 800 years ago.

Official statistics show that there are 17,000,000 children in Russia between the ages of 6 and 14 receiving absolutely no education.

A dime's worth of flank beef furnishes .284 pounds of substance, but the same value of tenderloin furnishes less than one fourth as much.

Malt Breakfast Food

Is the Only Grain Food That Contains in Proper Proportion that Great Digestive Agent MALT.

Malt Breakfast Food, health-giving, invigorating and conducing to long life, is the only cereal food that contains in proper porportion the great digestive agent—Malt. It is now the favorite breakfast dish of over forty millions of people in Canada and the United States. Malt Breakfast Food quickly builds up flesh, muscle, tissue and bone; it is the food par excellence for promoting good digestion. It is the most delicious and satisfying of all breakfast foods, and the weakest stomach easily appropriates every particle. Buy a package from your Grocer. Once tried, you will always want it.

Ten cases Boys' Norfolk Suits at $2.25, $2.50, $2.75 and $3.00 per suit. Just opened. Extra knickers to match suits. B. Williams & Co. *

Rolled edge plates, dishes, etc., are the best made for hotel use. Weiler Bros. have a pretty pattern with green border, which costs little more than ordinary ware, and is much superior. *

THE WESTSIDE

VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE ..... JUNE 6, 1903.

Saturday Special Sales

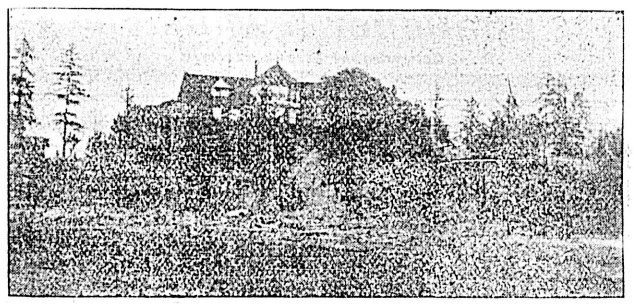
Boys' Clothing Sale		Great Whitewear Sale	
BOYS' 2-PIECE SUITS. Regular value $2.25 to $3.25. SATURDAY	$1.50	LADIES' CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS. Regular value 20c. each. SATURDAY	12½c
BOYS' 3-PIECE SUITS. Regular values $4.25 to $4.75. SATURDAY	$2.50	LADIES' CAMBRIC DRAWERS. Regular value 25c. pair. SATURDAY	17½c

Ladies' Kid Glove Sale

LADIES FRENCH KID GLOVES. Regular value $1.50 pair. SATURDAY $1.00

Men's Furnishings		Hosiery Sale	
MEN'S FINE BALBRIGGAN DRAWERS. Regular value 85c. SATURDAY	50c	LADIES' LACE ANKLE HOSE, fast black. SATURDAY	25c
MEN'S 4-PLY LINEN COLLARS, all sizes. SATURDAY	3 for 35c	LADIES' FINE RIBBED UNDERVESTS. SPECIAL SATURDAY	10c

The Huncheson Co., Ld., Victoria, B.C.



POINT COMFORT HOTEL

Halfway between Victoria and Vancouver. Sea bathing, boating and fishing. Lovely walks and drives. Hot salt water baths; good camping and picnic grounds. Wharf at hotel. Leave Victoria at 1. Take C. P. N. boat Tuesday and Friday. For terms address E. MAUDE, Mayne, B. C.

EDISON DISPLAY CO.'Y

42 Yates Street.

ERRICKSON & ELY, Proprietors.

Programme This Week.

John—Woodford and Marlboro—Jeanette Versatile Artists, in a Sketch entitled

BOTH SIDES OF LIFE.

Arthur Lane

Comedian.

Presenting his Inimitable "HOBO DUDE."

Atlas

The Clown Juggler.

HARRY R. HARRISON

Tenor.

Illustrated Song—"I'll Wed in the Golden Summer Time."

THE LATEST AND BEST OF ALL MOVING PICTURES

St. Pierre, what was found in a high hat.

West India Boys.

Visit to the Spiritualist, etc.

Strictly refined entertainment for ladies, children and gentlemen.

Matinee, 2.30 to 5 p. m. Evenings, 7:30 to 11. Admission 10c.

THE SAVOY

Victoria's Recognized Vaudeville Establishment.

The Only Big Show In Town

Proclaimed the preponderating paradigm of Specialty Performances.

A PRODIGAL PROFUSION OF NOVELTIES.

General Admission 10c

VICTORIA TENT AND AWNING FACTORY

A. Von Hagen, Bastion Square, next to Board of Trade.

WINDOW AWNINGS AND BLINDS

Tents, Awnings, Hammocks and Bags, Camp Furniture and Tents to rent.

BOAT SAILS A SPECIALTY.

ECLIPSE

4 VIEW STREET

Ladies' and Children's Wear made to order.

INFANTS' OUTFITS, ETC.

LADIES' TAILORING A SPECIALTY.

Special prices during June.

For Tourists and Campers

GOLDSTREAM

Only eleven miles from Victoria, on the E. & N. Railway.

EXCELLENT ACCOMODATION

At the

GOLDSTREAM HOUSE

REASONABLE RATES.

Frequent train service at reduced rates.

JAMES PHAIR, Proprietor.

The Palace of Sweets.

45 GOVERNMENT ST.

A Paradise to Spend a Leisure Moment

And participate in the cup that refreshes but does not inebriate.

AN ICE CREAM OR AN ICE CREAM SODA.

Flavored with any of the fruit juices to suit your taste. Guaranteed pure.

Our parlors are complete with every modern comfort and convenience.

OUR YATES ST. BRANCH STORE.

Will also be found replete with stock and up-to-date in its appointments.

THE ORPHEUM

VICTORIA'S FIRST FAMILY THEATRE.

Baxter and Southwick

Riding a Bicycle on Slack Wire.

HALDER

The World's Greatest Juggler.

ILLUSTRATED SONG

FRED'K N. TRACEY

"MID THE GREEN FIELDS OF VIRGINIA."

Matinees daily from 3 to 5. Evenings, 7:30 to 10:30. Admission 10c.

Grand Open Air Band Concert

—BY—

Pennsylvania Band

—AT—

VICTORIA GARDENS

SUNDAY, JUNE 7th, 1903.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Amateur Performance of

OUR REGIMENT

A Laughable Comedy by H. Hamilton.

In aid of the family of the late Samuel Banner.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 11th.

To be given by the following well-known amateurs: Miss Keefer, Miss Vernon, Miss McKay, Miss Pinder, Messrs. Bryan Drake, J. M. Bradburn, Herbert Kent, Seymour Hastings O'Dell, L. M. Richardson and E. St. G. Bowley.

Admission, orchestra chairs, $1; dress circle (centre section) 75c.; orchestra chairs and side sections of dress circle, 50c.; gallery, 25c.

Box plan opens Monday at Victoria Book & Stationery Co.

GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT

THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS will hold a Grand Benefit Concert, in Labor Hall on

TUESDAY EVENING, THE 9th INSTANT

At 8 p. m. A first class programme has been arranged, consisting of songs, recitations, etc., by local artists; also a selection from each of the local theatres.

TENDERS

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of the buttermilk from the Victoria Creamery for a period of one year dating from 1st July, 1903. Particulars can be obtained from

A. G. SNELLING, Sec.-Treas., Royal Oak P. O.

VICTORIA THEATRE

ONE ENTIRE WEEK

Commencing

MONDAY, JUNE 1st.

The World-Renowned Scottish Entertainer

THE GREAT McEWEN

Hypnotist, Mind Reader, Magician.

Whose fame as the master of occult phenomena is not bounded by continents, but is supreme throughout the inhabited globe.

Popular prices, 25c., 35c., 50c. Reserved seats on sale Friday at the Victoria Book & Stationery Store.

Too hot to eat, isn't it? Well, call round to my store and you will be tempted to eat with all the appetising things on view.

Sweet Pickles, per pint ..... 15c.
Stuffed Olives ..... From 50c. up
Olives, plain ..... From 20c. up

Every kind of wine and other drinks to choose from at

FRED GARNE, JR. Cor. Yates and Broad

Chat With a London Visitor

Member of Staff of Financial Times Now on a Visit to This City.

Says British Columbia in Good Repute---Advocates Chamberlain's Policy.

"I know of no spot outside of England, where I make my home, where I would sooner permanently reside than in Victoria. I have just 'discovered' your city. It is beautiful beyond my fondest dreams."

Such was the very pleasant allusion to his visit to Victoria made by Percy F. Marks, to a Colonist reporter yesterday evening, in conversation at the Driard hotel. Mr. Marks is special correspondent of the London Financial Times, and has just concluded a two-days' sojourn in the city, during which he was entertained by officials of the Tourist Association and His Worship Mayor McCandless. The latter took Mr. Marks for a drive around the city yesterday, and he cannot say enough in praise of Victoria's beauty, her scenic attractions and charming climate. He had never, he said, in all his travels round the globe—and he has encircled the sphere twice in his lifetime—become sufficiently enamored of any particular spot to wish to change his place of abode. But having seen Victoria, he has changed his mind, and would be glad, if fate so decreed, that he would settle down here for the rest of his days.

Mr. Marks was asked to state something which would indicate how British Columbia was regarded in London, his position being such as to make his opinion a most valuable one. He said British Columbia had always been looked upon as a very rich country, only awaiting proper development to yield immense returns to capitalists. It was not at all correct to say that British Columbia had got a "black eye" in the Old Country. For proof of the assertion that the London investor had not lost confidence in the country, he cited the fact that on February 16 of this year, the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Ltd., had issued a prospectus, making a flotation which was fully subscribed in a few days in very satisfactory manner. He quoted this to show that it was entirely wrong to suppose that confidence had been shattered.

Mr. Marks pooh-poohs the suggestion that the downfall of Whitaker Wright has had any material bad effect on British Columbia's status in the eyes of the financial world. He sympathizes very much with Wright, whom he says is being made a scapegoat for the sins of others, and a victim of persecution on the part of a certain individual who failed to get reimbursed for certain small losses. He has no doubt that were his trial to come off in England now, he would be convicted, as a moral wave is passing over the country; but the reverse would probably be the case a year hence.

Mr. Marks said Mr. Chamberlain had set all England by the ears in regard to his pronouncement of what must be the new fiscal policy for Great Britain if the solidarity of the Empire is to be maintained. Mr. Marks is close up to the circle in London which is lending the Colonial Secretary support in his new Imperial policy, and to the Colonist last night he made the important announcement that in a short time a powerful syndicate will commence the publication in London of a newspaper which will be expressly devoted to the task of fostering trade between Great Britain and Canada. This is an incident in the compaign which is to be conducted by Mr. Chamberlain of great importance to Canada. The publication will be "close up" to the Colonial Office and will be the chief exponent of Mr. Chamberlain's new zollverein.

He has no doubt that Mr. Chamberlain will be successful in the tremendous task he has set himself—that of changing public sentiment in Great Britain so as to realize that free trade is a worn out policy. In this connection Mr. Marks mentions a very interesting fact—the Cobden Club, popularly supposed to be the voice of free trade England, is made up almost solely of foreigners, the proportion of their representation being 9-10th. Only a short time ago a list of the names of the members of the Cobden Club was published and it was shown that nine-tenths of them came from Italy, Germany and France, where their chief interests lie. "A nice crowd," says Mr. Marks, to dictate the trade policy of Great Britain.

The visitor from London says the United Kingdom is taking the keenest interest in the wonderful strides Canada is making. Enormous crowds of emigrants are weekly leaving the shores of the Old Land for Northwestern Canada, and the interest shows no abatement. He says Mr. Preston, Canada's London emigration agent, is doing remarkably fine service for his country—so good, in fact, that England is losing the flower of her agricultural population.

Mr. Marks left for the Mainland en route to Eastern Canada last evening.

REMEDY FOR POISON OAK.

Every spring there are many people frequenting the woods who get scratched by poison oak, and it often results in serious trouble, requiring persistent medical attention for several weeks. The timely contribution on the subject by the Washington correspondent of the Daily News which appeared in the issue of the 19th inst. has received marked attention. Said one gentleman: "I was much pleased with the article, for it not only serves to put people on their guard but gives a simple and effective remedy for the poison. Several of my friends have been suffering from the poison oak, and I am therefore the bettter able to appreciate the value of the contribution on the subject."

There is a point near the famous Stony cave, in the Catskill mountains wheere ice may be found on any day of the year. This locality is known as the Notch and is walled on all sides by steep mountains some of which are more than 3,000 feet high.

What is probably the biggest locomotive in the world has just been completed at Schenectady for hauling freight over the Rocky mountains. It measures 70 feet, and on a level track can haul a train of cars a mile and a half long.

HAPPENINGS IN POLICE CIRCLES

French Punched His Klootchman and is Under Arrest for Assault.

There was a rough house in a row of cabins near the Sayward mills this afternoon.

French—an Indian named after the great British cavalry leader—came home and found some white men with a bottle and a skate, and his klootchman with the makings of a load equal to that of any of them. French is naturally of a jealous disposition, and also of a discriminating turn of mind. He saw that the white men were skookum men, and he was dubious of results. He wanted to lick somebody, though—and the klootchman got the licking.

French got in several jabs with his left, and swung with his right, bringing the claret on the klootchman's face, and while the white men made themselves scarce, French amused himself by battering his klootchman until Sergeant Redgrave arrived and took him to the skookum house.

He will tell Magistrate Hall all about the affair this morning.

Chas. Stewart was charged in the police court yesterday morning with having assaulted John Thuresden in the California saloon on Johnson street. The prosecutor did not appear, though, when the case was called, and Stewart was remanded until this morning. He was arrested by Sergeant Palmer and Detective McDonald. He claims that he acted in self defence.

ANNUAL TRAINING OF THE FIFTH

Regiment Will Go Into Camp At Macaulay Plains Tomorrow.

All day today a squad, tok off from the Fifth Regiment, under the command of Quartermaster Capt. Langley, will be busy erecting tents on Macaulay Point for the regiment, which will occupy them during their annual training. They will be assisted by a detachment of gunners of the Royal Artillery from Work Point barracks.

The regiment will parade at the Drill Hall on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, and leave for camp at 11. The parade will be in heavy marching order. After the regiment gets into camp the dinner call will be sounded at 1 p.m. After the inner man has been satisfied, they will be dismissed until "lights out" is sounded at 9:30 p.m.

There will be no tedious guard mounting, instead of which there will be a camp police. The reveille will be sounded at 5:45 a.m., and breakfast served about 7, so as to give the men, who have to come to town plenty of time to reach their work. The morning drill has also been cut out. In the evenings after supper the regiment will parade for drill, which will last until about 9 o'clock. The rest of the evening, after they have been dismissed, will be spent in a social manner. Concerts will be given, and everything done to make the evenings as attractive as possible.

Many features that have in the past made the annual camp so disagreeable have been eliminated. A large marquee will be erected for the men's use, in which there will be a piano and chairs. The water pipes will be extended to the camp site, and a telephone installed.

Saturday, the 13th, will be the big day, as it is the date set for the camp sports. Most of the events will be open to all members of His Majesty's forces on this station. A programme has been prepared by the officers, but the events have not been definitely decided upon. It is probable that it will consist of a sack race of one hundred yards, Balaclava melee, Victoria Cross race, pitching and striking tents, obstacle race, officers' skirt race, field gun competition, chasing the greasy pig, and lastly a tug of war, for the "Colonel Gregory cup." This last event will be solely for entries amongst the different companies of the regiment.

The striking and pitching of tents will be another event which will be keenly contested by squads from the different companies.

On Sunday, the 14th, drumhead service will be held on the plains outside the fort. The Work Point garrison will attend in force, and together with the Fifth, it should be a very imposing sight. The Rev. C. E. Sharp, chaplain of the Fifth, will conduct the services. Big gun practice will be held at Macaulay forts on Saturday week, following the sports.

The different company associations have made arrangements for special extra rations, which they have to find themselves.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Joshua Davies Passes Away

Dies Suddenly at Jubilee Hospital Because of Heart Trouble.

A Pioneer and One of Victoria's Best Known Business Men.

It was with the keenest regret that Victorians yesterday heard the announcement of the death of one of their best known and most highly respected citizens—Joshua Davies. The tidings were not unexpected, for deceased had not been a well man for several years, having been a sufferer from that dread complaint, heart disease.

Some few weeks ago he found it necessary to go to the Jubilee hospital in the hope that a course of treatment would result in an improvement, but though he rallied at times, he constantly drew nearer the time when he must answer the dread summons—and the end came suddenly. He was in the habit of taking a bath in his room after his morning coffee, and yesterday at the hour when he was supposed to have concluded that morning custom, the nurse went to his room and found him dead.

Joshua Davies was born in Sydney, Australia, in 1846. In the early 50's the family left Australia for California, being wrecked on the southern coast near Monterey, where Mr. Davies' father engaged in business for some years. The family afterwards went to Sacramento, where they lost everything in a fire which consumed most of the city. Mr. Davies spent his school days in San Francisco, graduating from the High school. He arrived in Victoria in 1864, where he soon afterwards became associated with his father in the auction business. On the death of his father he continued the business alone, and during his career conducted the principal auction sales in the city. He was noted for his rapid delivery in calling out bids at a sale, and has sold at a speed of 225 lots an hour. Mr. Davies was one of the pioneers of Kootenay, having been interested in many of the early enterprises in Kootenay, notably the Davies-Sayward Land Company, Galena Trading Company, Nelson Land & Investment Company, all of which he promoted and founded. He was instrumental in inducing prominent Eastern capitalists in New Haven to establish the first smelter in British Columbia, at Pilot Bay.

D. C. Corbin, who built the Nelson & Fort Sheppard road, owed much to the active co-operation of Mr. Davies in securing the local franchise. Mr. Davies was also deputed by the government in 1901 to examine into and endeavor to effect a settlement between the Crow's Nest company and the private owners of land at Fernie, and which he adjusted to the satisfaction of all interested.

He was also prominently identified with the Odd Fellows, and served two terms as grand master. He was most active in charitable work, and particularly centred his love on the progress of the Jubilee hospital, having previously for many years been a director of the old Royal hospital. He served two terms as president of the Jubilee, and his interest continued to the time of his death, Mr. Davies was also one of the largest contributors to the funds of the hospital at its inception.

As a pioneer he was actively connected with the volunteer fire department, frequently acting as engineer of the old Tiger steam engine.

Mr. Davies was a great lover of outdoor sports, having been a member of the first baseball team in the city, and playing in the first international matches between Victoria and the then principal city of Washington—Olympia.

Whilst not taking an active part in politics, he has been a zealous protectionist, and has always supported the cause of the Conservative party.

Mr. Davies succeeded his father as official auctioneer of the Imperial government, having personally conducted every naval sale for over 20 years.

Mr. Davies conducted the first auction sale of lots at Vancouver in 1885, when the townsite was put on the market.

The funeral will take place from the family residence, 195 Cook street tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

THE LATE JOSHUA DAVIES

HERE AND THERE.

But one eight of an iceberg is above water.

There are 4,500,000 miners and quarrymen in the world.

Comets are made of substances 150,000,000 times lighter than our air.

Nearly 11,000 tubercular patients are now in sanatoria in Germany.

"Pa, what is a bigot?" "A bigot, my son, is a person who doesn't think as I do, and sticks to it."—Harpers Bazar.

Artificial rubies are now successfully made up to 12 and 15 carats by M. Verneuil, a scientist of Paris.

There are more wrecks in the Baltic sea than any other place in the world. The average is one wreck a day throughout the year.

It is estimated that persons seeking divorce in South Dakota spend, while gaining residence for the purpose, $900,000 a year.

SPORTING NEWS

BASEBALL.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock the Manuel Lopez team of Seattle, and the Victorias will meat on the Oak Bay diamond. The visitors have a fast team and will no doubt put up a fine exhibition of the game.

The local nine will line up as follows: Holness, pitcher; Smith, catcher; Rithet, first base; Haynes, second base; Emerson, shortstop; Chase, third base; Moore, left eldfi; Burnes, centre field; Goward, right field; Burnes, centre field; Goward, right pire. The fgame will be called promptly on time. Tickets are on sale at the usual places.

The Vancouver nine yesterday defeated the Whatcom team with Galaski in the box, by a score of 9 to 6. Galaski was away off color, allowing eight hits and giving five bases on balls.

Everett, with Schock as manager, are getting together a very strong team, and will once more be out for the independent championship of the Northwest. They will most likely play here on the 19th and 20th of this month.

The second game in the intermediate baseball league will be played this afternoon at Beacon Hill between the Fernwoods and Capitals. The teams are the same as was published yesterday.

The third match in Colonist cup series between the public school baseball teams will be played at Beacon Hill this morning at 10 a. m., between the Centrals and South Park. The Centrals' team will be as follows: E. Therriault, second base; Morley, third base; Nesbit, centre field; Shanks, left field; McKitrick, short stop; Chambers, right field; Brooker, first base; Sarrison, pitcher; Phillips, catcher. F. Jewell will umpire the game.

The following team will represent the Independent this afternoon in the match at the Caledonia grounds against the High School baseball team: Catcher, D. Brooks; H. Rochon, pitcher; E. McQuade, first base; C. McDougall, third base; E. Todd, short stop; W. Locke, left field; S. Dodd, centre field; W. Tuson, right field.

The game will start punctually at 3 o'clock.

ATHLETICS.

Mr. Laing, principal of the Collegiate School, is endeavoring to form an Old Boys' Association. He has sent the following circular letter around to students who have left his school to enter business:

Dear Sir,—In order to keep the past and present pupils of the school in touch with each other, I propose to form a Collegiate School Athletic Association. Hitherto the boys of the school have been placed at a disadvantage in playing cricket and football matches against clubs, whose members were considerably senior in age and superior in strength to the school teams. By the co-operation of the old boys whose services may be available, the strength of the teams will be materially increased, and the past and present pupils will be brought into friendly contact with each other.

The J. B. A. A. boating committee will hold a meeting on Monday evening, to pick crews for the coming races. The J. B. A. A. managing committee will meet on Tuesday. All members of the board are urgently requested to attend.

LAWN TENNIS.

Philadelphia, June 5.—Miss Marion Jones of Nevada, the women's national champion tennis player, today defeated Miss Rachel Harlan of this city in the final round of the tournament for the championship of Pennsylvania, on the courts of the Marion Cricket Club. Tomorrow Miss Jones will meet Miss Helen Chapman, the present state champion, for the championship.

LACROSSE.

The Victoria lacrosse boys leave for New Westminster this morning by the Victoria & Sidney railway. The team is not as strong as it might be, owing to the fact that two or three of their best men could not get away. However, the best aggregation has been got together that is possible under the circumstances: The team will be as follows: Goal, Richmond; point, McCennell; cover, Dewar; first defence, Crocker; second, Mellish; third, C. Taylor; centre, C. Fairall; first home, McDonnel; second, Laing; third, C. White; outside home, S. Peel; inside home, G. G. Simpson. Old Tulip, of course, is a member of the team. He is taken as a mascot for good luck.

CRICKET.

The team of the Victoria Cricket Club sailed last night on the Majestic for Seattle, where they will play today. The Victorians intend to repeat the defeat they gave the Washingtonians on Victoria Day. The team has been published.

The following team will represent the united banks in a match against a scrub team of the Victoria Cricket Club at Beacon Hill this afternoon: G. S. Hart, G. A. Tailor, M. R. C. Worlock R. Monteith, H. Gillespie, E. St. G. Boley, E. Carr Hilton, F. E. Dench, R. A. Bethune, Lt. Solly, J. B. Corbet, R. L. Reid. The game will start punctually at 2 o'clock, and the players are requested to be on time.

YACHTING.

The second series of the Victoria Yacht Club races will take place this afternoon. The course will be the same as usual. The starting gun will be fired at 3 o'clock.

THE TURF

This afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock, the Victoria Driving Club will hold its first race meet at Bowker Park, a special street car service being given to the grounds. The Fifth regiment band will be in attendance, and it is expected that there will be a day of good races, some interesting events being planned. The programme of events, with the owners, colors, etc., is as follows:

First race—Running race, half mile and repeat. B. Taylor, Jezebel, b. m. Sire, Coloma; dam, unknown. Colors, dark green, light blue sash and cap.

B. Taylor, Dr. McLean, ch. g. Sire, Coloma; dam, Lena T. Colors, white, red sash and cap.

B. H. Tyrwhitt Drake, Grey Friar, ch. g. Sire, Ophir; dam, Marcelle. Colors, crimson and black.

Second Race—Colt race. Mile heats, best two in three. Youngest horse to have pole.

Dr. A. A. Humber, Victoria Girl, ch. f., aged 4. Sire, Christmas; dam, Lizzie E. Colors, red.

A. E. Wade, Baby Roy, ch. f., aged 3. Sire, Ben Hatch; dam, Queen Diamede. Colore, red, white and blue.

I. J. J. Fisher, Grey Bird, g. f., aged 3. Sire, unknown; dam, unknown. Colors, yellow.

D. A. Upper, Tyee's Maid, g. f., aged 3. Sire Tyee; dam, Nettie. Colors, green.

J. J. Jennings, Colt, ch g., aged 4. Colors, purple.

E. Harris, Director II., b. g., aged 5. Sire, Midguard. Colors, pink.

Third Race—Gentleman's Driving Race. One mile heats, best three in five.

J. McSweeney, Buckshot, ch h. Sire, Hamiltonian Midudee; dam, Meddel Ham. Colors, blue.

J. H. Greer, Redora, b. m. Colors, orange.

Dr. Frank Hall, Nina Hood, b. m. Colors, red, white and blue.

Dr. A .A. Humber, Lizzie E., br. m. Colors, green.

I. J. J. Fisher, Dip, b. h. Sire, Diplomat; dam, unknown. Colors, red.

E. R. Jones, Viola Rose, b. m. Colors, purple.

ANOTHER GREAT SWEEP

Will be drawn at the Strand Hotel, Vancouver, July 1, at 9 p.m., on the Princess of Wales Stakes, to be run July 2. Tickets.

VALUABLE ADVICE TO RHEUMATICS.

Eat meat sparingly, and take very little sugar. Avoid damp feet, drink water abundantly, and always rely on Polson's Nerviline as an absolute reliever of rheumatic pains. Being five times stronger than other remedies, its power over pain is simply beyond relief. Buy a large 25c. bottle today, test it, and see if this is not so. Polson's Nervaline always cures rheumatism.

Two submarines made a sham attack on the French squadron at La Rochelle recently in the evening, and so smartly were they handled that it is said in actual warfare the whole division would have been annihilated.

CORNS, WARTS, BUNIONS.

removed for all time and without pain, by applying Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor. Contains no acids, never burns, always cures promptly and effectually. Use only "Putnam's."

Fifty dozen Boys' English Straw Hats at 25c. each. B. Williams & Co. *

In washing woollens and flannels, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) will be found very satisfactory. x8

A poor bargainer—Ethel—I offered Ferdy a penny for his thoughts. Edith—Well, I'll never let you do any shopping for me!—Puck.

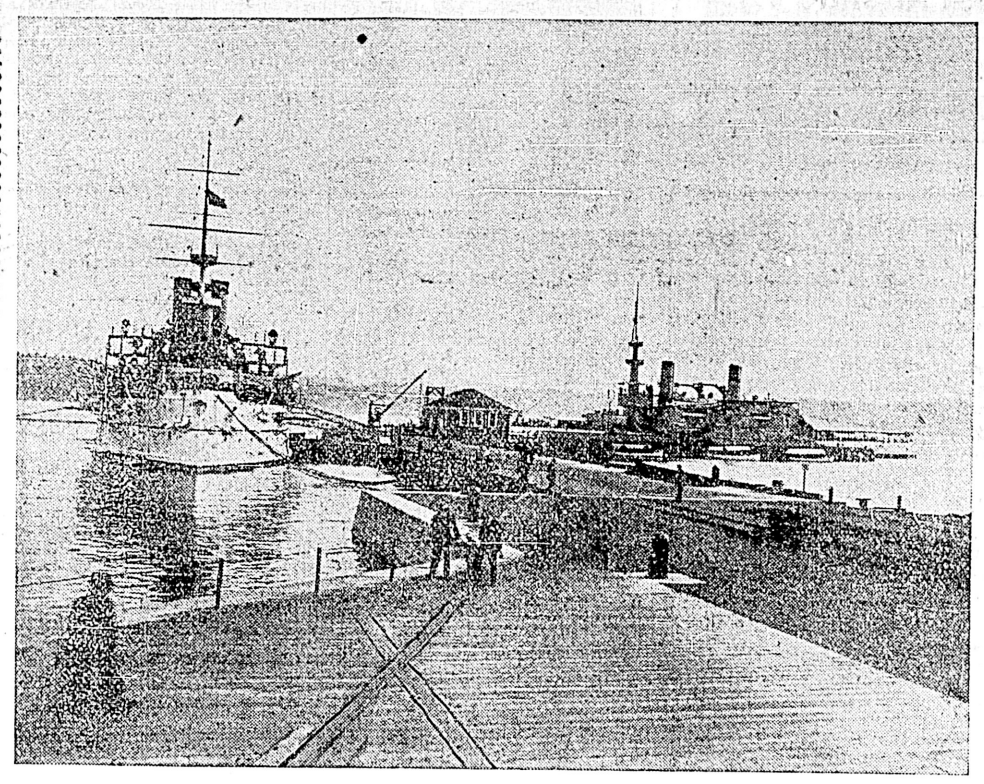
Paralyzed on Right Side and Helpless For Six Years

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

OPENED UP A NEW AND HAPPY LIFE FOR A LADY WHO WAS CONSIDERED TO BE INCURABLE.

As summer advances, we are too prone to neglect the little ills and the warning symptoms of disease, simply because we are not suffering acute pain. It is a well known fact that in summer we too often neglect the necessities of the system. Never forget that sleeplessness, nervousness, poor circulation, rheumatism, back and sideaches are very forcible reminders of fatal diseases. We should therefore at this time grapple with the trivial aches and pains by using Paine's Celery Compound, the great blood purifier, nerve bracer, digestive regulator and system builder. Today, tens of thousands are using Paine's Celery Compound with marvelous success, fortifying the system for the weakening effects of the hot weather. Mrs. L. Pelletier, 56 Bridge street, Quebec, says:

"I have derived great good from your Paine's Celery Compound. I was paralyzed on my right side for six years, and was unable to write or do any work, I also had pains in my stomach, back and head, and suffered with inflammatory rheumatism. My attention was directed to the almost miraculous benefits that resulted from use of Paine's Celery Compund. I decided to try three bottles, and have from the use of the remedy, experienced grand results. The pains have all disappeared and I feel a great deal stronger. I fully believe that I have at last found the precious remedy. Paine's Celery Compound has no equal as a reliever of pain.



UNITED STATES BATTLESHIPS OREGON AND WISCONSIN AT PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD

E. G. PRIOR & CO., LD.'TY.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

We have a full line of the following goods at the right prices; give us a call if in need of anything in our line.

Builders' Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, Iron and Steel, Pipe and Fittings, Brass Goods for Steam and Water, Garden Hose, Belting, Agricultural Implements and Vehicles.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD., VICTORIA

Branch Stores at Vancouver and Kamloops.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.

Time Table No. 48. Effective June 1st, 1903.

Trains leave Victoria daily at 9:00 a. m. and on Saturdays, Sundays and Wednesdays at 9:00 a. m. and 4:00 p. m., for Wellington and all intermediate stations.

SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN VICTORIA, SHAWNIGAN LAKE AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

Leave Victoria.	Leave Koenig's (Shawnigan Lake.)
9:00 a. m., 2:00 p. m., 4 p. m. ..... Sunday	10:42 a. m., 6:30 p. m.
9:00 a. m., 6:05 p. m. ..... Monday	7:30 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p.m.
6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 6:05 p. m. .... Tuesday	7:30 a.m., 10:42 a.m., 6:30 p.m.
6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m. .. Wednesday	7:30 a.m., 10:42 a.m., 6:30 p.m.
6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 6:05 p. m. .... Thursday	7:30 a.m., 10:42 a.m., 7:50 p.m.
6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 6:05 p. m. ..... Friday	7:30 a.m., 10:42 a.m., 7:50 p.m.
6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m. .. Saturday	7:30 a.m., 10:42 a.m., 6:30 p.m.

VICTORIA TO SHAWNIGAN LAKE AND RETURN, Fifty Cents Tickets good for 30 days.

VICTORIA TO GOLDSTREAM AND RETURN, Thirty-five cents. Tickets good for 30 days.

SHAWNIGAN LAKE MONTHLY TICKETS, $10.00. GOLDSTREAM MONTHLY TICKETS, $7.50.

Excursion rates in effect to all points, good going Saturday and Sunday, returning not later than Monday.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Traffic Manager.

TYEE COPPER CO.

SMELTING WORKS AT

LADYSMITH

PREPARED TO PURCHASE ORES. CONVENIENT TO THE ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY OR THE SEA.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, MANAGER

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED
THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

PAID UP CAPITAL $8,000,000
REST, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS 2,652,000
AGGREGATE RESOURCES Exceeding 70,000,000

HON. GEO. A. COX, Prest. B. E. WALKER, General Manager

London Office, 60 Lombard Street, E.C.

The Bank has 80 Branches well distributed throughout the Dominion and elsewhere, including the following in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.

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Every description of Banking Business transacted. Letters of Credit on all parts of the world. Exceptional facilities for handling Gold Dust.

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Deposits of $1.00 and upwards received and interest paid at current rates

VICTORIA BRANCH.

GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

The Colonist.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1903.

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No. 27 Broad Street. Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

$25.00 REWARD.

The above will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any one stealing "The Colonist" from a subscriber's door. Subscribers missing their paper, or where paper is not delivered on time, are requested to notify the business office. In case of non-delivery a second copy will be delivered free of charge.

RECIPROCITY.

A certain gentleman in Minneapolis, Mr. Hay by name, who is the counsel of the Minneapolis branch of the National Reciprocity League, was instructed to visit Ottawa and Washington and prepare a report upon the prospects of reciprocity between Canada and the United States. This gentleman did so, and has handed in his report. Now we cannot look for an authoritative statement of Canadian policy in such a report. Cabinet ministers have a certain suave way of talking to people who interview them, and whose attitude on certain questions they already know, which is liable to lead these people unintentionally to deceive themselves. For that reason men often think they find in cabinet ministers' minds what really exists only in their own. They have been looking into what was really a mask and a mirror at the same time. But this particular gentleman from Minneapolis was a man trained in tracing elusive information, and qualified to suppress his own opinions while endeavoring to extract those of others. We are therefore not inclined to treat his report with the disdain it warrants from the extraordinary nature of what is contained in it. This commissioner declares that he found the Laurier government at Ottawa, and the Roosevelt administration at Washington, strongly in favor of a reciprocity treaty, and that the information he gathered led him to believe that a session of the High Joint commission would probably be convened at Ottawa about the first of September. He also expresses the opinion that the basis of the treaty will be reciprocity in natural products, and adds: "In addition to this I feel quite confident from such information as I have secured from high sources that by proper effort we can get a very material reduction on a large list of manufactures, and the abolition of the present British preferential tariff." The opinions, aims and ideas of the Minneapolis branch of the National Reciprocity League are a matter of absolute and total indifference to Canada. We know that by reciprocity in natural products manufacturers in the United States wish to drain Canada of her raw materials to aid their manufactures. The United States has absolutely nothing to offer to Canada in return. What natural products we do not ourselves produce we can admit free of duty to suit ourselves. What natural products we do produce we produce in such quantities that there is no necessity to import them. We have to export our surplus and the United States has to export its surplus of the same things. Both are sold in the world market. The only result of sending our natural products into the world market via the United States is to make the United States the broker of our business, and its railways our carriers. The policy of Canada has been set in an exactly contrary direction, both upon provincial and Dominion initiative, and if Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues either share or have inspired the delusions of Mr. Hay of Minneapolis upon the subject of reciprocity in natural products, there is something in store for them as soon as these delusions take form and shape in their own declarations of policy. While many manufacturers in the United States are anxious to get raw material out of Canada upon the easiest possible terms, they are also anxious to get their own manufactures into Canada upon the easiest possible terms. The brilliant idea has struck them of calling the one advantage they are anxious to secure an advantage to Canada, and admitting the other to be an advantage to the United States, and then of labeling the arrangement which will enable them to enjoy both, reciprocity. This has been the uniform method of the United States in dealing with Great Britain. But Great Britain is not the negotiating party this time, and Canada, whose interests are directly affected, will be sharp enough to require very definite safeguards for their protection. A reciprocity treaty with the United States will be highly unpopular in Canada, no matter of what kind, but one attempted of the kind desired by the National Reciprocity League will bury the Laurier government forever.

TO DISCIPLINE THE ASSESSOR.

The great public of Eastern Canada does not appear to regard its municipal bodies with favor. Yesterday we chronicled the unkind determination of the Ontario provincial legislature to punish the Ottawa City Council because of an article in one of the newspapers of that city; now comes a despatch from Montreal to the effect that Mr. James Morgan, of the well known firm of Henry Morgan & Co., is about to discipline the municipal authorities of the city of ice-palaces, with the hope of enforcing a reform in the present system of assessment, which, says Mr. Morgan, places a premium upon the erection of poor and unsightly buildings. Mr. Morgan's plan of operations is sufficiently unique. The Morgan establishment is possibly, from an architectural point of view, the superior of any other store in Canada. Mr. Morgan proposes, to change all this. He will erect a box-like structure of brick and mortar around the present handsome building of brown stone, which will, so he says, give it the appearance of a factory. To a query as to whether he did not think it would be a pity to, in this way, destroy the present handsome pile of buildings, Mr. Morgan replied, "Yes, it certainly will be, and I have had any number of prominent citizens in the store this morning to protest. But with me this change is purely a matter of dollars and cents. I have too long been subjected to the injustice of extortionate assessment; to being bled in a most flagrant manner. It appears to me, upon reflection, that the present Assessment Act is designed to bleed the successful man." This is rich—if a trifle rough on the Assessment Act, and its framers. Meanwhile, let us hope Mr. Morgan's revengeful spirit may not prove contagious. Otherwise it will be in order for some prophetic cartoonist to favor the public with a view of our principal Canadian towns as they will appear after being Morganized in the proposed manner.

WOMEN CONDUCTORS.

The Mayor of Montreal ought to have a presentation from the various bodies who struggle for "women's rights" in Canada. He, a public man, has, in a public interview, suggested a new and fascinating field for the energies of that enterprising sex, who are already rapidly reducing the mere man to his proper status as an inferior. A few days ago, at the close of the recent strike of the Montreal tramway employees, the Mayor was interviewed by some of the strikers. Quoth he, "If you men strike much more, you will probably never run the cars again. You are not aware, perhaps, that during the past few days the Street Railway Company has received several letters from South American cities, where women are being employed as street car conductors. The presidents of these companies made the assertion that women conductors were immensely superior to men, as they were more polite, more attentive to their duties, and in general gave better satisfaction than men." There was a pause of consternation among the Mayor's visitors, and then one of them, in a trembling voice, hazarded the suggestion that the Montreal public would not tolerate women conductors. The Mayor, however, begged the speaker to disabuse himself of that notion, desiring him to turn such of his intellect as he could spare from the contemplation of his own wrongs upon the indisputable fact that women were rapidly filling positions of every kind in the industrial world which had formerly been regarded as the exclusive privilege of men. "Montreal," said His Worship, with terrifying earnestness, "may yet see women conductors on her street railways." The deputation retired in dismay, to ponder over these bitter sayings; but it seems to us that the Mayor's remarks open up a wide and glorious field for Canada's wives and daughters, sisters and mothers. The question of civility and efficiency apart, it seems to us that the street railway companies throughout the Dominion should seize upon this proposal with avidity, because it would undoubtedly increase enormously the traffic and popularity of their lines. They might cost a little more, for who would have the heart to deny them an increase of wages when they asked for it, but the increased patronage of the line would more than cover it. And the railway companies, too! Why should not they follow suit? Fancy a Sisterhood of Locomotive Engineers! Certainly the Mayor of Montreal is a great man. We trust the Council of Women will fittingly recognize his useful suggestion.

IMPORTANT TO CANADA.

Recent advices from London, England, state that the papers there are poking a good deal of fun at Premier Seddon, of New Zealand, who is, as the home journals playfully put it, proposing to establish the New Zealand government as family butcher by special appointment to the British nation. Some of the more facetious journals have even dubbed the great New Zealander's project, "beef and mutton imperialism." This is very excellent fooling, but the Dominion of Canada is something of a stock-raiser herself, and could be more. It is, therefore, well worth our while to at least look with an attentive eye upon the details of Mr. Seddon's scheme. Briefly, then, the proposal contemplates the New Zealand government purchasing meat in the colony, branding it and shipping it to the commissioner in England, and selling it there at New Zealand government shops at practically cost price, believing the British consumer will soon appreciate the meat sufficiently to enable prices to be raised and a profit to be made from the business. It is pointed out by the English press, even in the midst of its gentle chaff, that, while the plan must command the warmest sympathy and good wishes, it is to be feared that Premier Seddon is reckoning without cold storage and other meat rings which are now so dominant a factor in the British meat trade. This may be so, but those who know Mr. Seddon consider him very far removed indeed from a fool, and it is quite on the cards that he is exceedingly well aware of what he is doing in the present instance. Rings of many kinds have been broken before now when they declined too firmly to expand the narrow area enclosed by their circumference; and the like may happen again. Moreover, have the English papers stopped to think how very low a price is meant by the expression "selling New Zealand meat in London at its New Zealand cost price?" The figure thereby implied would mean grievous discomfort to any meat ring on earth, provided Premier Seddon stuck to his guns, and we seem to have heard that he is rather a good man at that sort of thing. Meanwhile, is there no point here that Canada may study to advantage? If a man of Mr. Seddon's capacity and intelligence can conceive a favorable result from an invasion of the English market at such very long range, surely Canada, far nearer the Mother Country than New Zealand, might take a leaf out of that book. Successful or not, the project is grandly conceived, and its development worth close study by all interested in the growth of Canada's export trade with Great Britain.

The Ozonogram, Vancouver's latest contribution to the weekly (or is it weakly) mental pabulum of the masses, is, according to advices from the Terminal City, about to retire from this earthly field of journalistic sorrow. Its career has been brief, little over a month. Possibly the dry humor (?) which suited the high altitudes of Sandon and New Denver degenerated on becoming impregnated with the dense atmosphere of the Coast.

Recent London papers give detailed accounts of the disaster to Colonel Plunkett's force in Somaliland. They confirm the fact of the gallant stand made by the white officers and their native followers. One fact is mentioned without comment, but it is worth noting here. It is that the small bullets of the British force were practically useless in stopping the followers of the Mullah, whose fierce courage led them to continue their charges even when they had received wounds which, from guns of heavier calibre, would have put them for the time being at least, out of action. Military men have again and again expressed their opinion as to the inability of the present small bore service rifle to stop determined men, charging at close quarters.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BRITISH JUSTICE.

Sir,—If the conception of the writer of British Justice is anywhere near correct, the concluding paragraph in your article on early closing, in this morning's Colonist is exactly what brands the bylaw as grossly unjust, and utterly worthless. May I ask the Police Commissioners and the Chief of Police, through you, sir, how it comes about that the Japanese and Chinese doing business in the lines governed by the early closing bylaw do not come within its scope? And would suggest that until the law is amended, including all doing business governed by the bylaw, that no such needless expense be incurred as indicated by Chief Langley.

In conclusion would suggest that the boot shop change its sign to read Ah Loy or Fugl. CITIZEN.

CONSERVATIVE LEADERSHIP.

Sir,—Knowing that you have been a consistent advocate of what is commonly termed "party lines," and that you are a loyal Conservative, I am surprised to find your leading articles since the change of government of a tenor calculated to sow seeds of discord in Conservative ranks.

Force of circumstances has placed Mr. McBride in a position where, without disloyalty to his recent Liberal associates in opposition, he has been enabled to take a step to advance the welfare of this province by carrying to victory the Conservative banner. All staunch party men will appreciate the manly stand he has taken, when, if personal ends only were to be served, he might have formed another hybrid government, and thus held on to office for two more years, instead of responding, as he has done to the wishes of the people and appealing at once to the electorate. You must be aware that if he had so desired, Mr. Richard McBride could have been chosen leader of the Conservative party at the Revelstoke Convention. A feeling of duty to his Liberal followers in the opposition party prompted him to decline to have his name brought before the convention in that connection.

Force of circumstances also might have placed, and very nearly did place, Colonel Prior in a position to likewise forward the interests of our party. Had the Lieut.-Governor granted him dissolution he would have acted precisely as Mr. McBride has done, in which case, I ask, wouldn't you have urged all Conservatives to rally to his support? I am sure you would, and moreover, I am certain that all of us would have responded to your call.

Let us therefore now forget personal disappointments and consider the welfare of our province, which is involved in the success or failure of our party at the polls.

It is not surprising to find the Colt organ which so recently was fulsome in its praises of Messrs. McBride and McPhillips, now turning its venomous fangs on them for their party loyalty. But, to put it mildly, it is disappointing to find the Conservative organ disposed to provoke bitterness and jealousies among Conservatives. Let us present a united front when we meet the malignants at the polls. Let every true Conservative prepare to follow the leadership of Mr. McBride, until he has proved himself unworthy, just as we would have done had the mantle fallen upon the shoulders of Colonel Prior or Mr. Helmcken, or any other good Conservative.

F. S. BARNARD.

PRESS COMMENT.

The labor leader who condemns the settlement of the coal strike, as Moyer does, because employer and employee agreed to be bound by a three years' contract, is one of the evil spirits responsible for keeping capital and labor apart instead of drawing them together. The virus with which such men as Moyer inoculate their followers is the most dangerous thing that honest and earnest men on both sides have to contend with, and it would be an unhappy day if the workingman were to trust to such counsel in preference to that of leaders such as John Mitchell.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

The immigration bureau comes to the front with some interesting figures as to the per cent of illiteracy among the various nationalities of immigrants. The Scotch and Scandinavians come first in educational qualifications for good citizenship; English, Finns and Moravians, second; and the Germans, Swiss and French next.—Minneapolis Times.

Her Excellency, Lady Minto, is doing a good work for Canada in the establishment and extension of the system of cottage hospitals to meet the needs of the sick and suffering in the newer districts. The Lady Minto cottage hospital scheme is one department of a larger undertaking, of which the Victorian Order of Nurses, inseparably associated with the name and enthusiasm of Lady Aberdeen, is the other. One is the complement of the other, and together they are not only opening the channels of a most Christian charity, but are meeting one of the most urgent needs in rapidly settling localities. The undertaking is being carried on not only with the utmost economy, but also with business ability and foresight. That it commends itself to business men is seen in their responses. Upwards of $50,000 were subscribed in less than an hour at a small gathering called by Her Excellency in Toronto on Saturday afternoon. Montreal and Ottawa have similarly responded, while Winnipeg and other centers are still to be heard from. It is a good work.—Toronto Globe.

A large trade in Montana horses is being transacted in our Northwest. Last year there were imported into the Territories alone 14,822 horses from the other side of the line, and only 389 from Eastern Canada. The year before the United States furnished 4,663 and Eastern Canada 1,391. So last year the Territories increased their purchases from the United States by upwards of 10,000 head.—Mail and Empire.

RISIBILITIES.

Sarcastic Professor—Now, Mr. Smith, tell the class all you know about Plato's theory of ideas; it won't take long.

Mr. Smith—Say, let's both of us tell them all we know; it won't take any longer.—Columbia Jester.

Mother—You say your husband no longer spends his evenings at the club?

Daughter—I soon broke him of that.

Mother—How did you manage?

Daughter—Before going to bed I put two easy chairs close together by the parlor fire, and then held a match to a cigar until the room got a faint odor of smoke.—New York Weekly.

It was the matinee performance of the play, and the audience was composed of the usual crowd of gushing matinee girls.

"Fire!" cried a stageland, hoarsely.

It was a terrible moment. Already faint streamers of smoke were drifting out into the audience and the consequence of a panic would be dreadful.

To dismiss the audience quietly but quickly would save that vast concourse of women.

"I have it!" cried the manager, and in a moment he was addressing the audience.

"The management has prepared souvenir boxes of fudge and caramels and they are now being distributed to patrons in the lobby!"

The theatre cleared as if by magic. Saved!—Baltimore Herald.

Discriminating readers know what the editor meant when he said in a recent issue of the Minneapolis Messenger: "There is a little matter to which the Me$$enger begs to call the attention of $ome of it$ ubcriber$. We really hate to $peak of it, but $ome have $eemingly allowed it to $lip their mind$. To u$ thi$ is a very important i$$ue; in fact it'$ nece$$ary in our bu$ine$$. We won't $peak further on the $ubject. Perhap$ you have already gue$$ed the drift of our remark."

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

Mr. J. M. Wright, our popular postmaster concluded to clean land over at Rosedale on Monday, and while busily engaged grubbing he heard a grunt behind him and turning around he found a large black bear making goo-goo eyes at him. Jim says the bear was the most scared of the two, but all the same we hear that the 200-yard record was broken that day and not by a bear either.—Armstrong Advertiser.

During the budget debate in the House of Commons, W. A. Galliher, M. P., made a strong plea for the tobacco growing industry of Kelowna in the Okanagan district. He pointed out that last year 60,000 pounds of leaf were grown there and that under proper encouragement of the industry that yield could be increased to 8,000,000 pounds per annum.—Golden Star.

The late spring is retarding the opening of many of the mines. Those low down, the workings are too wet, and at the properties higher up the snow is still too deep to get around.—Sandon Review.

While the Slocan camp is lying dead because of exorbitant smelter charges and bad tariff, the silver-lead camp across the line, the Coeur d'Alenes, is experiencing the greatest prosperity. A report from the Idaho camp says: The Coeur d'Alene throughout the year will witness unprecedented activity in every mining camp, and the residents thereof enjoy a corresponding degree of prosperity. Lead has advanced 40 cents a hundred and the price of silver is ascending steadily.—New Denver Ledge.

George B. McDonald, late of Sandon, arrived in Revelstoke the other day and will open a gent's furnishing store as soon as premises can be obtained. He left for Calgary Tuesday morning on a purchasing trip and will return in a few days. He is endeavoring to purchase one of the few remaining business sites on McKenzie avenue, and if successful will erect a two-story business block 25x75 feet.—Revelstoke Herald.

Fears were entertained for the safety of one of the piers of the new bridge yesterday, owing to the jam of logs which formed against it. After some difficulty the key of the log jam was found and pulled out by the road gang and the logs and trees took another start on their way to the Pacific.—Kamloops Standard.

Somewhat of a mild sensation was excited at last night's Council meeting by the presentation of a petition from the Rossland Ratepayers' Protective Association. The organization's mild request was that the services of Alderman Harry Daniel as a member of the Council and chairman of the finance committee be dispensed with, and that an investigation of last year's police administration be held. No line of procedure for securing Alderman Daniels' disqualification was suggested.—Rossland Miner.

MEN AND THINGS.

A penny of Etheired's reign, found near Tetbury, Gloucestershire, has been sold for £61.

The imports into the United States exceeded $1,000,000,000 in the 12 months ending March, 1903.

It has been decided that aliens in British prisons are not to be taught any trade in the future.

An engine driver working from Crewe to London and back has to notice no fewer than 570 signals.

Bedsteads with alarm clocks as part of the headrail are being made for South London early risers.

The prevalence of rabies has reached such dangerous proportions in Chicago that education of policemen in the symptoms of the disease is urged as necessary.

The recent fad in the fashionable world of London is a hotel for pet dogs. This establishment has been started by Mrs. Chan-Toon in a dainty house in Belgravia. Mrs. Chan-Toon, a year or so ago, owned the Dogs' Toilet Club in Bond street.

It is claimed that by the Draft-Williams method of locating ores by the deflection of electrical currents not only can deposits be located, but that the extent and depth of the lode can be determined with an accuracy that is quite impossible with any existing system of prospecting.

Miss Bird M. Wilson has been admitted to practice in the United States district and United States circuit courts of San Francisco, being the first woman to secure professional recognition in either court. Miss Wilson is an Illinois girl, but has been a resident of San Francisco for years.

O SOFT SPRING AIRS!

Come up, come up, O soft Spring airs,
Come up from your silver shining seas,
Where all day long you toss the wave
About the low and palm-plumed keys!

Forsake the spicy lemon groves,
The balm and olives of the South,
And blow across the longing land
The breath of your delicious mouth.

Come from the almond bough you stir,
The myrtle thicket where you sigh;
Ah leave the nightingale, for here
The robin whistles far and nigh!

For here the violet in the wood
Thrills with the fullness you shall take,
And wrapped away from life and love,
The wild rose dreams and fain would wake.

For here in reed and rush and grass,
And thtoe in the dusk and dew,
Each sod of the brown earth aspires
To meet the sun—the sun and you!

Then come, O fresh Spring airs! Once more
Create the old delightful things,
And woo the frozen world again
With hints of heaven upon your wings!

—Harriet Prescott Spofford.

Potatoes roasted in the pan with beef or mutton are known to be palatable, but not very many American cooks know that onions, carrots, and even cucumbers are equally as good cooked in this manner. Medium-sized cucumbers are pared and salted and roasted with veal for half an hour. Carrots and onions are especially good with mutton.

Tortured with Pain.

Too Weak to Work.

ULCERS, BOILS AND PIMPLES ALL OVER HER BODY

Such was the condition of Mrs. Samuel Deitz, Zurich, Ont.

She happily found relief from her terrible suffering by using

Burdock Blood Bitters.

A remedy without a rival for the cure of all diseases and troubles arising from bad blood. A record extending over a quarter of a century and thousands of testimonials will prove this. Mrs. Deitz writes: "Too weak to work, tortured with the pain of ulcers, boils and pimples all over my body, especially on my face. I had almost made up my mind to give up trying to have them cured. I was ashamed to have any person come to see me, my face was in such a terrible state. I tried everything I could think of but got worse and worse. I was then led to try Burdock Blood Bitters and was surprised at the wonderful change the first bottle made. Altogether I took seven bottles and am now completely cured and am in perfect health again. I feel that B.B.B. saved my life."

SPENCER'S

Western Canada's Big Store.

CHILDREN'S COATS, were $1.75 to $3.50—TODAY.....$1.50 each
SECOND FLOOR.

BOYS' BOOTS, were up to $2.00—TODAY .....85c. pair

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON

The June Sale of WHITE GOODS

THREE DAYS OF ENTHUSIASTIC BUYING HAVE FOLLOWED OUR ANNOUNCEMENT OF WEDNESDAY. JUST A FEW HINTS AS TO PRICE:—

LADIES' NIGHT GOWNS ..... 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c. and 90c. each
See Window TODAY for Ladies' White Blouses at ....$1.00, $1.25 and $1.50
ALL AT SPECIAL PRICES.

CHILDREN'S PIQUE COATS .....$1.00 each
BOYS' WHITE LAWN BLOUSES, trimmed embroidery (slightly mussed) were $1.25 to $1.75—TODAY 90c. ea.

Men's Summer Wearing Apparel

Yesterday was just an indication of what we might expect for the next three months. Everything in wearing apparel that will help you to enjoy the warm weather.

MEN'S STRIPE FLANNEL SUITS.....$5.00 to $6.75 a Suit
BOYS' STRIPE FLANNEL SUITS.....$3.75 and $4.50
YOUTHS' GREY HOMESPUN SUITS, long pants .....$5.00 Suit
UNSHRINKABLE LIGHT STRIPE FLANNEL SUITS. The finish and fit of these Suits are perfect. Price .....$13.50 Suit

UNDERWEAR

You save one-quarter to one-third on your Underwear if purchased here. We mention five lines:

DOUBLE THREAD BALBRIGGAN—38c. instead of 50c.

SILK STRIPE BALBRIGGAN—50c. instead of 75c.

FINE UNSHRINKABLE WOOL—75c. instead of $1.00.

WOOL WITH COTTON, MEDIUM WEIGHT—75c. instead of $1.00.

"KNEIPP" LINEN MESH UNDERWEAR (the best in the market), Summer Weight—$4.50 a Suit instead of $6.00 a Suit.

OUTING SHIRTS ..... 75c. and $1.00

BELTS, all sizes .....50c. and 75c.

BOOKS AT 15c

Longfellow's Poems.
Whittier's Poems.
Song of Hiawatha (Longfellow).
Man in Black (Neyman).
Reveries of a Bachelor.
The Princess (Tennyson.)
Through Gates of Gold (Collins.)
Scarlet Letter.
Evangeline (Longfellow.)
Blue Fairy Book.
Dream Life.
Paul and Virginia.
Lowell's Poems.
Poe's Poems.
Auto-Biography (Benj. Franklin.)
Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow (Jerome.)
Past and Present (Carlyle.)
Bracebridge Hall (Irving.)
Inex (Evans.)
The Fatal Marriage (Braeme.)
Trap to Catch a Sunbeam.
Indoor Sports.
Rasselas.
Ralph Foster.
Widow Bedott Papers.
Master and Man.
Lady of the Lake.
Dream Life.
Surgeon's Daughter.
When a Man's Single.
Marriage at Sea.
Woodstock.
Beauties of Shakespeare.
Stanley.
Boys' Own Book of Indoor Sports.
Young Folks' Book of Birds.
The Heir of Lynn.
Eric Brighteyes.
Wailings of a Hunter's Wife.
Coming Race.
Pleasure Island.
The Pickle Line.
Kenilworth.
Perfect Etiquette.
Commercial Traveller.
The Merry Men.
Talisman.
Aunt Diana.
Study in Scarlet.
Derrick Vaughan, Novelist.
Sweet Lavender.
Story of a Wedding Ring.
Beyond Compare.
Bootles' Children.
The Soldier Boy.
Carl Bartlett.
Flying Dutchman.
Goldsmith.
Kidnapped.
Inez.
As In a Looking-Glass.
Ralph Foster.
Gracie Goodwin.
Sign of the Four.
Santa Claus' Christmas Book.
Waverly.
Miawa's Revenge.
Gems From the Poets.
Prince of Argolis.
Don Quixote.
The Two Orphans.
Vicar of Wakefield.
Abbe Constantin.
Baron Munchausen.
Knickerbocker.
Esther.
House of the Wolf.
The Witch of the Helles.
Self of Beaver.
Goodleigh Range.
Jack and Their Jills.
Evangeline.
Children of the Abbey.
Buds and Blossoms.
Whittier's Poems.
Young Man's Friend.
Through the Looking-Glass.
Claudius Bombarnac.
Tales From English History.
Charlotte Temple.
At Market Value.
Our Bessie.
Biglow Papers.
English Harry.
Life of Nelson.
Longfellow.
Hiawatha.
The Boy Conqueror.
Joe Miller's Jest Book.
Lowell.
Black Dwarf.
History of Germany.
Deemster.
Charming Stories.
History of France.
John Halifax.
Living or Dead.
Wife in Name Only.
Bryant.
French Market Girl.
In His Steps.
Gulliver's Travels.
Wooing of the Water Witch.
The Sketch Book.
Marooned.
Sappho.
Chris.
Last Days of Pompeii.
Blind Love.
Dodo.
Joshua.
Good Manners.

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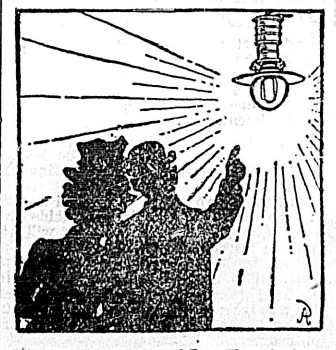

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FOTOGRAF'S.
A new display of pictures are being exhibited at Savannah's entrance, Five Sisters block.

McClary's Famous Steel Ranges and Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street. *

Gardening Tools at Cheapside. *

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The Unequalled Alterative and Blood Tonic. A PERFECT SPRING MEDICINE.
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Lawn Mowers at Cheapside. *

Blue Ribbon Tea is the best tea on earth. *

TALLY HO

Beginning Monday, June 1, the Tally Ho will leave the Tourist Association Rooms at 2 o'clock daily. Fare, $1.00 each. To prevent disappointment reserve your seats at the Victoria Transfer Co., or Tourist Rooms.

Carpets taken up, cleaned and laid. Smith & Champion. *

Bird Cages at Cheapside. *

A GOOD BUY

Oak Bay—A modern dwelling of 7 rooms, sea frontage, outbuildings, nice garden; moderate price, easy terms.

Hill Street—Lot and stables, assessed at $650; selling price, $525; terms if necessary.

P. R. BROWN, 30 Broad Street.

House awnings! Ring up Smith & Champion for estimates. All colors. *

MORE THAN A FAD

It is scarcely just to call the linen-mesh idea a fad. Cleanliness is not a fad, neither are health and comfort fads.

DR. DEIMEL'S LINEN MESH UNDERWEAR

is all three. Imagine a knitted linen fabric, porous, absorbent, delightful to the skin, and, strange but true, keeping the body warm when warmth is needed and cool when the temperature is in the eighties.

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Local News

New Machinery.—The Victoria Lumber Company has received two carloads of new machinery for the planing mill which they are now setting up at Chemainus.

Address Unionists.—J. H. Hawthornthwaite has arranged to address a meeting of trades' unionists on the political situation at a meeting to be held in A. O. U. W. Hall next Monday evening.

Licensing Board.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners will be held in the police court on Wednesday afternoon next. Seven or eight applications for transfers have been received.

Will Appeal.—R. E. Jackson has filed with City Clerk Dowler notice of intention to appeal against the Court of Revision's finding in respect to assessment of his property. A number of other appeals are anticipated.

Visits Nanaimo.—President Howard, of the Western Fuel Company, is expected to arrive in Nanaimo tomorrow to remain during the summer months. Quarters for his accommodation have been prepared in one of the houses on the Esplanada belonging to the company.

Monthly Meeting.—Tomorrow afternoon the monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will be held, commencing at 4 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Dr. Lyle, of Hamilton, will be in the city, and an effort is now being made to induce him to make an address.

Assessment Act.—The secretary of the Provincial Mining Association is sending out circulars all over the province calling attention to extracts from the act just passed amending the Assessment Act. It is particularly asked that it should be remembered that the date for filing affidavits of work expires on June 30.

Masonic Gathering.—A large attendance of members of the fraternity from all parts of British Columbia is expected on Thursday, the 18th inst., at Vancouver, when the 32nd annual communication of the M. W., the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. will be held. The meeting will be held at the Masonic Temple, Granville street. Many intend going up from Victoria.

Petition O. K.—The city solicitor, to whom the matter was referred, has reported that the property owners petition praying that a bylaw be introduced granting the necessary concessions to secure the erection of a C. P. R. tourist hotel, contains a good surplus over the necessary proportion of property required to be presented. Today the C. P. R. directors' meeting will be held in Montreal, and it is confidently anticipated that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's proposition will be endorsed.

The Fall Fair.—The British Columbia Agricultural Association has appointed the following transportation committee in connection with the fall exhibition: D. R. Ker, J. Taylor, R. Seabrook and the executive of the association. Mayor McCandless, Dr. Tolmie and M. Baker are a committee to select canvassing committees to canvass eight districts of the city for subscriptions and special prizes. Meetings of the executive will be held on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 10 a. m.

Mr. Burnett's Latest.—The beautiful lines of the German poet, Heine, "Oh Fair, oh Sweet and Holy," has been the subject of Mr. G. Jennings Burnett's latest composition as a secular song. The English critics comment highly upon the superiority of the composer's skillful merit, which is evident in the whole setting, from the opening bar to the last note; and it has been extolled by the London publishers. It will doubtless compete as a worthy merited rival to all the other songs already published by many composers who have been inspired by the same words.

Delta Mails.—The council of the Board of Trade has taken prompt action in the matter of urging on the post office authorities the necessity of arranging on a daily mail service to the lower Fraser districts by way of the Victoria Terminal Railway system, having passed the following resolution: "The Victoria Board of Trade hereby requests the post office department to provide for the conveyance of mail by the Victoria Terminal Railway & Ferry to and from points on the lower Fraser valley, which can be reached more readily thereby than by the present route via Vancouver."

Court Proceedings—Argument was not concluded yesterday before the full court in the appeal case of Le Roi No. 2 vs. Northport smelter, which commenced yesterday. C. R. Hamilton, of Rossland, appears for the appellants, J. A. Macdonald, of Rossland, contra. The appeal in Attorney-General of Canada vs. Sam Kee was allowed, with costs. Duncan for appellant, L. P. Duff, K. C., and Geo. Cowan contra. In Chambers Mr. Justice Walkem granted the following orders: Re Solomon Dean, deceased. J. P. Walls obtained probate of will. Hopper vs. Dunsmuir. Time for return of commission extended to 25th inst. W. C. Moresby for plaintiff, A. P. Luxton contra.

Bills of Sale Act.—At the next monthly meeting of the Board of Trade, further consideration will be given to the question of an amendment to the Bills of Sale Act. The Vancouver Board had petitioned that the time of registration in cities be reduced from 21 days to 6 days. Members of council at a meeting yesterday afternoon while considering this a move in the right direction were not prepared to deal with the matter, being of the opinion that more radical changes were necessary. As there was no particular hurry it was proposed to consider the matter thoroughly at the next monthly meeting. The board favors it being enacted that in cases of an insolvent giving a chattel mortgage it should be invalidated in the event of proceeding by other creditors being taken within 60 days.

Keswick Circle.—The Keswick Circle prayer meeting will be held at the Christian Mission, 113 Government street, at 8 o'clock this evening.

For Skagway.—The steamer Amur, of the C. P. R. Co., which arrived early this morning from Skagway, will sail for the North again at 11 p.m. tonight from Turner-Beeton's wharf.

Executive Meeting.—The executive committee of the Liberal-Conservative Association will meet at the Driard hotel on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock.

Benefit Concert.—The electrical workers of the city will give a grand benefit concert in Labor Hall on Tuesday evening next. A first-class programme has been arranged.

Concert Postponed.—The sacred concert at the Royal Jubilee hospital is postponed on Sunday, owing to the lamented death of Mr. Joshua Davies, for years a director and most loyal friend of that institution.

Secured His Patent.—A patent has been granted in the United States to W. J. Curry for a portable bed. Dr. Curry resided in Nanaimo some years ago, and while there was the inventor of several ingenious and useful devices. He is now a resident of Revelstoke.

Singer Returned.—Miss Queenie McCoy, daughter of the Rev. Joseph McCoy, principal of the Ladies' Victoria College of Music, who recently returned from a concert tour of the Northwest Territories, will sing at the First Presbyterian church, on Sunday. She will render "My Lord and My Redeemer" by Dudley Buck.

May Build Smelter.—The important announcement of much local interest was made yesterday that Thos. Jones, ore buyer for the Iola smelter, Kansas, has secured a working bond on zinc claims on Lynn creek. He is looking for a site, and Americans will build a refinery either at Vancouver or Victoria for zinc ores, and bring the ore from the Slocan.

Rapidly Rebuilding.—Work is proceeding rapidly in the reconstruction of the saw mills, which were destroyed by fire at Fiddicks Junction last Monday. As the machinery was undamaged, the management expect to resume operations in about 10 days. The new shingle mill started up yesterday, and will be running steadily for some time. The company is under contract to fill two large orders for foreign ports.

"Aboard!" For Shawnigan.—A large number went up to Shawnigan lake by the evening train yesterday to remain at the pretty lake resort over Sunday. There are evidences that the popularity of the suburban service will increase when its advantages become better known. As the service is now arranged, Sunday night can be spent at Shawnigan, a return being made to the city on the early morning train.

Launch Being Built.—Capt. Goodwin, has been busily engaged for the last couple of months building another gasoline launch. He has the hull nearly completed, and judging from her lines she ought to be very speedy. She is 29 feet over all, six feet beam and four feet deep. He intends putting a 10 horse power gasoline engine in her, and he considers she ought to do 12 miles an hour. The body of the boat is cedar, trimmed with oak.

"Our Regiment."—The following is the full caste for "Our Regiment" to be produced in Victoria theatre on Thursday, July 11: Mr. Dobbinson, Mr. Bryan Drake; Mr. Ellaby, Mr. Herbert Kent; Capt. Fetherston, Mr. Seymour H. O'Dell; Guy Warrener, Mr. L. M. Richardson; Rev. John Talbot, Mr. J. M. Bradburn; Batters, Mr. E. St. G. Bowly; Mrs. Dobbinson, Miss McKay; Olive, Miss Pinder; Enid Thurston, Miss Keefer; Maud Ellaby, Miss Vernon.

Pastor's Farewell.—Last evening the members and friends of the Methodist Chinese mission met together to give the Rev. D. W. Scott a hearty send-off to his new circuit at Slocan city. The tables were well filled with toothsome dishes to suit all appetites. After the refreshments, the Rev. Mr. Scott was presented with a beautiful silver mounted umbrella, as a momento of his faithful service to the mission. The reverend gentleman spoke of the appreciation and the Rev. Dr. Whittington also gave a short address. Thus bringing a happy gathering to a successful conclusion.

In the Japanese Style.—In the confident expectation of an unusually heavy tourist business during the present summer, the management of the Hotel Dallas are making numerous minor changes in the arrangements of that popular hostelry, now Victoria's only strictly tourist hotel since the Mount Baker has been reduced to a memory in ashes. The spacious ball room in particular is receiving attention, and will next week be transformed into a summer parlor in the Japanese style. The changes in contemplation will add greatly to the picturesqueness and quiet elegance of an establishment noted in these particulars.

Visiting Salvationist.—Lt.-Col. Bruno Friedrich, the editor of the Salvation Army's publications in Canada, will conduct a special meeting at the Salvation Army Barracks on Tuesday, June 9. The title of his address will be, "Reminiscences of My Life," and he will touch upon recollections, humorous and pathetic, of his career as an Army officer. The Colonel, a German by birth, has traveled extensively, and has had many very varied experiences, which enable him to embrace in his talk many incidents that are novel and interesting. He is at present on his way to the Pacific Coast to inspect the Army's missionary work in British Columbia and Alaska, and to arrange for some changes and re-organization of that branch of the work.

Advertising Victoria.—The Board of Trade is taking active steps to advertise the fact that Victoria offers equal advantages with any town on the Coast in the matter of the disposal of miners' gold dust. It is sending out hundreds of cards to be posted up in conspicuous places all over the country citing the fact that gold dust can be assayed at the government assay office in this city, and that a treasury certificate will be given within 24 hours, payable at sight, for the full value of the gold, based on United States mint price. This is a great advantage to miners, and others having gold dust, the price obtainable for gold in Victoria being the same as will be paid at a United States' mint, the owner of the gold being saved the expense of its conveyance to a mint. These arrangements have been in operation two years, and have given much satisfaction, which is evident from the largely increased number of parcels of gold dust now arriving at the government assay office.

ACROSS THE STRAITS.

Excursion by Steamer City of Nanaimo to Whatcom Tomorrow.

As the time approaches it becomes more evident that the excursion to Whatcom tomorrow will be an immense success. A very large number have already signified their intention of taking advantage of the beautiful weather prevailing, and the low rate to enjoy one of the most delightful sails in adjacent waters, the fare for which has been placed at $1.00 for the round trip. The steamer City of Nanaimo will sail from the C. P. N. wharf at 8 a. m., and will have plenty of seats and camp chairs, so that all who desire may enjoy the refreshing breezes and invigorating sea air. As only a limited number of passengers can be taken, it is well for intending excursionists to get their tickets today. Tickets can be obtained at Campbell & Cullin's, the Army & Navy, and the Post Office cigar store.

Throwing Open Of the Reserve

Much Satisfaction Felt at Announcement that Matter is Settled.

Vital Interest of Question to Victoria--- Some Historical Points.

The announcement that the supplementary estimates passed by the legislature include an item of $20,000 for the purchase of a new abode for the Songhees Indians, thus settling a long-pending matter of importance to Victoria, was received with feeling of satisfaction by all classes in Victoria yesterday. The popular impression is that once the reserve shall be thrown open it will be utilized in such a manner as will redound very materially to the commercial advantage of Victoria. Many business men are of the opinion that the reserve should be offered as sites for manufacturing enterprises on such terms as would be likely to induce their establishment in the city, the Chamber of Commerce having only recently passed a resolution favoring that action. It is felt also that it is not improbable that the E. & N. Railway Company will materially enlarge their station facilities when the reserve shall have been finally thrown open. The people of Victoria have waited for the long standing question, settlement of the longtanding question, as it will now permit of arrangements being made for better road and street facilities to be made to that district from the city. In a memorandum to the government dated December 5, 1898, H. D. Helmcken, M. P. P., who has labored so assiduously for a settlement of the question of the jurisdiction of the land, much was noted of particular interest at this time. Portion of the memorandum are as follows:

"The treaty with regard to this reserve will be found on page 6 of the Yellow Book relating to the Indian land question.

"By the terms of union, section 13, it is agreed that," the charge of the Indians, and the trusteeship and management of the lands reserved for their use and benefit, shall be assumed by the Dominion government, and a policy as Liberal as that hitherto pursued by the British Columbia government shall be continued by the Dominion government after the union."

"The parties in interest are: 1st, the Indians; secondly, the Dominion government; thirdly, the provincial government; fourthly, the E. & N. Railway Company, and fifthly, the city of Victoria.

"With reference on the whole question, it is conceded by all parties that no step can be effectually taken unless the Indians give their unqualified consent. I know the Indians are not averse to removal from the present reserve. Their wish is that having originally come from Cadboro Bay they should be removed to a reserve in that neighborhood. Wether it would be possible to obtain a tract of land suitable both as regards the wants of the Indians and from the point of view of others living in that neighborhood is an open question, for I can very well perceive that former and others who have acquired property in that neighborhood art not likely to wish to have Indians near to them. At any rate I think it is quite possible that a suitable tract of land can be obtained in that neighborhood without causing any opposition from the parties owning property or living there. I may mention that other property can be obtained down the Coast on the other side of Williams' Head quarantine station, but whether this would meet with the views of the Indians at present, I am not able to state. I know that suitable property, and at a reasonable figure can be acquired there; but Indians, like ourselves, have much horror of a quarantine station being placed not far from their illahie. I leave this for the present, simply to state that the obtaining of a suitable reserve in lieu of the present one, would almost obtained the desired end.

"I do not know how much the Railway Company is to pay for the right-of-way, for the 19 acres of the foreshore, but I presume they are prepared to pay what is right and proper. This element must enter into consideration with regard to my view of the province, as I contend that the province ought to be prepared in view of the express will of the legislature, to make such sacrifice at the outset in order to accomplish the removal of the Indians; and whether the Railway Company's money should be given to the province, or should form part of the Indian fund, is to be taken into consideration. I presume it would belong to the Indians and would go for their benefit. The question naturally would arise now is the province to dress coup itself for the outlay, and my answer simply to this is, that it can only be done after a proper valuation acceptable to all parties concerned has been made. These other questions, although very important in themselves, are matters of detail, and there should be no difficulty experienced in satisfactorily arranging these terms.

"I may also mention that viewed from the position and interest of the city of Victoria, should anything happen whereby the Railway Company would be prevented from acquiring the right-of-way through the reserve, the company would be obliged to have their terminus at Victoria West, otherwise known as Russell's station, which would be a great inconvenience to the traveling public, and as you can easly see vastly detrimental to all the interests of the city of Victoria. This matter of right-of-way must be settled, I presume, in the ordinary way, as provided by the Indian Act, that is assuming that the Dominion government is the proper party to move, and that the land in question is subject to the Indian Act, but if satisfactory arrangements can be made to obtain a settlement of the right-of-way question, I presume no difficulties can possibly arise. You can also see how vastly interested the city of Victoria is with regard to the disposition of the 19 acres.

"As I understand, the Governor-in-Council, passed an order giving the company the right to the foreshore of the same tract of land. Whether this is absolutely essential to the Railway Company, I do not know; but at any rate I can very easily perceive that the Railway Company would require some foreshore in the premises, and how the city of Victoria would be deeply interested in seeing that the Railway Company should be encouraged to acquire property subject to all proper restrictions, etc., as if satisfactory arrangements could be made the Railway Company no doubt would improve the property, construct round houses at Victoria, making their terminus at this point, besides building wharves for coaling purposes. I am referring to this simply to show how deeply interested the city of Victoria is in the speedy accomplishment of this very vexed question."

To Mr. P. Hickey a short time ago the government deputed the task of making a report on tracts of land available as a new reserve for the Songhees. He inspected a large number of places, and it is understood that the Indians are perfectly willing to make a choice of land at Cadboro Bay.

The chief of the Songhees explained some few weeks ago that the Indians of his tribe would not object to leaving their old home once a suitable site as a substitute were provided.

Grass Hooks, 30c., 40c. and 45c.; Scythes and Snaths, Scythe Stones, 10c. and 25c.; Grass Shears, 50c., 90c., $1.10 and $1.50, at R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street. *

See Heard, Moody Block, about your Rupture before it goes too far. *

THE SCENIC HOTEL OF THE WORLD.

"The Washington" Opened in Seattle, May 16—President Roosevelt Made This Hotel His Headquarters in Seattle.

The opening of "The Washington" in Seattle on the 16th of last month was an event in itself. For the first time in its history Seattle has a thoroughly up-to-date modern hotel. The Washington, from its location, on the highest point of land in the city, becomes at once a scenic hotel, where tourists may enjoy a view second to none in the world.

The presidential party was entertained at the Washington, May 23 and 24, and President Roosevelt personally declared that the appointments of the hotel were unequalled by any hotel that he visited during his entire tour.

The hotel is conducted on both the American and European plans, and the rates are reasonable for elegant apartments and service. There are two hundred and fifty daylight rooms and one hundred private bath rooms.

The chef is one of the best in the country and served for years with Youngs of Boston and the West Hotel in Minneapolis.

Mr. James A. Moore, who opened the hotel, is Seattle's most progressive citizen, and the traveling public may rest assured that the hotel under his ownership will be a delightful halting place.

The manager, Mr. De L. Harbaugh, is well known throughout the West and Central West, having originally opened the Ranier Grand of Seattle, and also was the manager for several years of the Hotel Lafeyette at Minnetonka, and of the Montana at Anaconda. *

"This is rather an unusual hour for you to be going to lunch. Not hungry so early, are you?"

"No, but I will be by the time the waiter condescends to notice me."—Philadelphia Press.

Has been remodelled. All newly-furnished, one block from depot. European and American plan. Prices moderate. J. S. Wood, proprietor. *

Have your upholstery and mattresses repaired at Smith & Champion's, 100 Douglas street. *

THE STRAND HOTEL.
(Vancouver.)

MODERN ICE CREAM PLANT INSTALED AT COLD STORAGE. FRESH CREAM USED. TEL. 44.

Three cases Panama Hats at $3.50, $9.00 and $10.00, just opened. P. Williams & Co.

New English dimities, cretones, art muslins, and many other light window hangings and draperies at Weiler Bros. See our new fifty-inch mercerized damasks in blue, olive, gold or terra cotta at 85c. per yard. *

A Summer Luxury

Those who do not wear Linen-mesh Underwear are missing one of the luxuries of life—a luxury that will add greatly to their comfort and their health.

We have laid in our summer stock of the GENUINE LINEN-MESH UNDERWEAR, in sizes from 34 to 44.

GEO. R. JACKSON.

MEN'S HATTER AND HABERDASHER.

57 Government Street.

SHAPER & REID

MERCHANT TAILORS.

SUMMER SUITINGS SALE.....

From now on at
Suits from ....$20 and up
Trousers .... 5 and up
Call early and secure choice numbers

Our stock will always be found to be the most complete and up-to-date. Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed. Surpassed by none and equaled by few.

Cor. Broad and Trounce ave. Opposite Colonist.

ORGANS

For the parlor, school or church. Estey, Thomas, Dominion, Bell and other well known makes.

We have several slightly used and second-hand Organs, in A1 condition, which we offer at exceptionally low prices and on easy terms of payment.

Organs from $20.00 upwards.

M. W. WAITT & CO

44 GOVERNMENT ST.

Keep Kool!

A Summer Suit

of the latest tweed or serge, will help you; made in the latest fashion by

ALEX PEDEN

36 Fort St. Merchant Tailor.

CAMPBELL'S SHIRT WAIST SUITS

Exceptional values in Ladies' Wash Suits. Very pretty styles selling at.. .. .. .

Situation In The Kootenays

C. E. Race Editor of the Rossland Miner, Gives Interesting Interview.

Government Should Hearken To Recommendations of the Mining Association.

C. E. Race, owner and editor of the Rossland Miner, is in the city for a few days. Mr. Race declares that the industrial condition of the Kootenays is steadily improving, in spite of many adverse conditions. The mines in Rossland and the Boundary are being extensively developed. The big companies operating in these camps now have an enormous tonnage of pay ore available. The argentiferous mines of the Slocan and the Lardeau are also going ahead satisfactorily, regardless of the present low prices of silver and lead.

"There is, however, much to be done by both the Dominion and the provincial government before the Kootenays realize that measure of prosperity to which they are rightfully entitled," said Mr. Race to a Colonist reporter yesterday afternoon. "The value of the mineral, lumber and other natural resources of that part of the province is so great that it is impossible to estimate it. I honestly believe that it is the richest mining district yet discovered. But it is impossible for us to accomplish what we desire so long as we are compelled to suffer from unwise legislation and the grossest kind of neglect on the part of those whose real duty it is to foster and encourage our efforts to develop the country. Were it not for this foolish policy the Kootenays would be as prosperous as any locality on earth, and the provincial exchequer would benefit in proportion.

"The trouble lies chiefly in the failure of the provincial government to appreciate the very unpleasant fact that capital is absolutely necessary if the mines of Southern British Columbia are to be developed. But we must not expect to obtain favorable consideration from investors until they are satisfied that they will be accorded fair and equitable treatment in location and be permitted to enjoy a reasonable share of the fruits of their investments and their enterprise. It is a self-evident fact that they are discriminated against in the matter of taxation, and it is nothing short of a scandal and an outrage that they are gouged so monstrously by the railways and the fuel monopoly.

"It is quite unnecessary for me," continued Mr. Race, "to tell you of the many inimical features that affect the mining industry of the province as a result of unwise and discriminating legislation. If the legislature and the general public will only take the trouble to listen to the carefully considered and particularly sound advice of the Provincial Mining Association, it cannot possibly go wrong and we of the Kootenays shall be quite satisfied. But I don't mind telling you about the policy of the railways and the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company. In both instances it is a case of 'make the mines stand all that the traffic will bear.' That is the crux of the whole situation. And then people who are not familiar with the situation wonder why the Kootenay mines don't pay dividends frequently!

"The cost of hauling ore from the mines to the smelters is out of all proportion. Transcontinental freights are preposterously high. The freight rates on matte to the refineries is also ridiculously heavy. The transportation charges from the East Kootenay collieries to the West Kootenay and Northport smelters is another instance of shameful extortion. But the most vicious and inimical imposition of all is the policy of the Crow's Nest coal monopoly.

"In East Kootenay there is, outside of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal companies' lands, an almost illimitable supply of the finest coking coal. There is seam after seam for miles and miles. Coal underlies the whole of that area, embracing upwards of a million acres in the southeastern corner of the province. This is the land that the C. P. R. made such desperate efforts to acquire under its C. & W. charter. Had it succeeded, a blow would have been dealt the Kootenays from which they never could have recovered. It is bad enough that the railway company should have corralled so many million acres of lands in the province, but if it had gotten title to blocks 4,593 and 4,594 in East Kootenay, the whole of Southern British Columbia would have come completely under its domination, and individual enterprise would have been killed.

"The defeat of the railway is the salvation of the country. It not only prevents the company from having the control of these coal lands with all the attendant evils, but it allows prospectors who have complied with all the requirements of the coal land laws, to immediately proceed with development work, and so create healthy competition against the Crow's Nest coal monopoly. I hope and expect to see the new government do justice to these prospectors who have been denied their prospecting applications for so many months. Those who have complied with all the requirements of the law are unquestionably entitled to their licenses. It is my firm conviction that no government can get any support in the Kootenays that does not recognize the rights of these men. Not to recognize them would be an act of wanton injustice and a deliberate blow at the prosperity of the whole of Southern British Columbia."

Of the political situation Mr. Race had little to say, except that he is heartily glad to see the change that has recently taken place.

"Thank goodness we now have an honest and conscientious man at the head of affairs," he said. "I notice that a few disgruntled politicians are not wholly satisfied with the personnel of the new government, but I am of the firm belief that a very large majority of the electors—certainly those of the Kootenays are glad to see Mr. McBride as Premier, and will do their best to keep him there at the next elections. It is useless for the disgruntled ones to protest. Mr. McBride is there and there to stay. In my opinion he is, now that Mr. Wilson has retired in his favor, the only leader in B. C. today who has a genuine right to enjoy the confidence of the general public. It is decidedly refreshing to have a Premier of that type and stamp, and we should make the most of it, both at home and abroad."

Mr. Race returns to Rossland tonight, and will take an active part in the forthcoming election in the Kootenays.

GOOD-BYE.

Good-night, and wings of angels
Beat round your little bed,
And all white hopes and holy
Be on your golden head!

You know not why I love you,
You little lips that kiss;
But if you should remember,
Remember me with this:

He said that the longest journey
Was all on the road to rest;
He said the children's wisdom
Was the wisest and the best;

He said there was joy and sorrow
Far more than the tears in mirth
And he knew there was God in Heaven
Because there was love on earth.

—BENNELL RODD.

POWER OF MIND.

Go with mean people, and you think life is mean. Then read Plutarch, and the world is a proud place, peopled with men of positive quality, with heroes and demigods, standing around us, who will not let us sleep.

A Girl Detective

Who Has Captured 1,000 Prisoners For Uncle Sam.

Girlish loveliness of a rare and delicate type, a woman's intuitive insight into human nature, and the persistence and dauntless courage generally attributed exclusively to man have made Edith King, of Philadelphia, the most remarkably successful woman detective in America.

Nearly a thousand deserters from Uncle Sam's army have been brought to justice by Miss King, and she is but twenty-two years old.

What the cleverest men detectives of the Quaker City have been unable to do, and other courageous women, relying on the more conservative methods of spotting criminals, have failed in, Miss King, by her astonishing daring and the cleverest use of her own girlish charms, has accomplished with comparative ease.

The capture of army and navy deserters she has adopted as her especial field, and her record in it is as unique as her methods.

Unusual thought it is in a young and pretty woman, Miss King is a real master in the art of disguise. She knows every trick of the game, and has invented many new ones. As a young habitue of the slums she is an alluring picture that few jack tars can resist, and however dangerous her position she has the tact and resource to come out always ahead of the game.

Despite her necessary familiarity with every phase in the undercrust of life in a great city and her genius for entering into the many strange parts she must play in her work, Miss King is wholly unspoiled. She is of gentle birth and dreeding, and retains all the fresh womanly charm of a protected girlhood. She seems better suited to the fashionable drawing-room than to the haunts of rough sailormen.

She lives with her mother in a home comfortably furnished and supported by herself, for a woman of ability is valuable, and she receives a salary proportionate to her ability.

The pretty girl detective is in the employ of a leading detective agency of Philadelphia. Her first case was to trace two deserters who were said to be working for a fruit-packing concern. She betook herself to the place and applied for a position. They laughed at her fine clothes and white hands, but the insistence with which she pleaded her case secured her a chance, and she was set to work on a machine that peeled and cored apples. Her unfamiliarity with the machine caused her to cut her hands until they bled, and made her the laughing stock of the other employees.

Among those who were particularly boisterous in poking fun at her was one of the two men she was after. She made no complaint, but stuck bravely to her work. Becoming acquainted with one of the suspects, she gradually wormed her way into his good graces, and, employing that strongest weapon which a woman has—flirtation—drew from him his secret. Within two weeks after taking the position she had the satisfaction of seeing the two men arrested and put behind the bars.

Her quick and complete success was a revelation to her shrewd employer, and since that time he has wisely confined her to the same line of work.

Miss King is well known to officials of the army and navy. She is less known to the public because she has kept in the background. Publicity makes it more difficult for her to follow her chosen calling successfully. But once in a while it happens she figures in a case so remarkable that it is not possible to keep it from the shrewd and keen-witted police reporter.

Such a case recently came to light in Philadelphia. Charles Berger deserted from the cruiser Columbia. All trace of him was for a time lost. The case was turned over to the detective first with whom Miss King works. She traced Berger from the time he left the Columbia at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard and located him in Philadelphia.

Unlike most men of his class, he was not living in hiding. In company with a woman he had opened a fashionable opium joint. The police of the staid old Quaker City opened their eyes in amazement when the place was exposed Berger had been making some $50 a night. Among the patrons were many wealthy young blades. The former sailor had radically altered his appearance and bore the appearance of a prosperous gambler of the gentlemanly type.

Miss King worked on this case several months before she got any clue of Berger. Then she located a man she thought might be he, living on Gideon street She first managed to make the acquaintance of his woman companion. Then she became intimate with the couple. When she had secured all the necessary evidence she sprang the trap that sent Berger to prison.

For her work in this case she was complimented by the municipal authorities, for not only had she caught a deserter, but she had discovered the existence of a resort which was unknown to the police of Philadelphia.

Miss King has mastered every method by which the sleuth tracks down the criminal and gets desired information She knows full well the value of anger and jealousy as a means of persuading women to tell what they know. In many instances she has persuaded sisters, wives and even mothers to give information that meant a term of incarceration for brother, husband or son.

GRIP.

This poem by a Washington Star rhymester will be generally appreciated.

When you're feelin' out o' kilter,
An' you want to loaf awhile;
When your sort o' look for trouble
An' you'd rather scold than smile
When yer better inspirations
Seem inclined to take a trip
An' yer soul is sad an' soggy—
You can't blame it on "the grip."

They say that generous nature
Never makes a thing in vain,
An' I'm glad that I've discovered
The utility of pain.
When you need an explanation
Or an angry word let slip,
It comes in mighty handy
Jes' to blame it on "the grip."

THE PHILOSOPHY OF BEING JILTED.

A normal woman would not be soured by being jilted. She would only be a little wiser; a little better able to judge between the true and the false afterward. She would not be so ready to trust all men, but would have just as much faith in one man as ever, should she love again. For faith and hope and love are the natural heritage of the normal woman. These qualities are as much a part of her life as life itself.

There are girls, of course, whose natures never recover from the shock of being jilted.

The wise girl, however, recognizes that it is better to be jilted before marriage than neglected afterwards. She may love him dearly, and yet willingly give him up on hearing that his heart has changed toward her. Probably the worst sorrow a girl can know would be hers, with the knowledge that his heart has gone from her to another. But even then, if she truly loves him, she would not feel bitterly toward him. She would lose her childlike, girlish trust, which led her to believe all men good and noble She would be better able to distinguish between the false and the true as a consequence. And if she loved again, after time had healed the wound, it would be in the same blind, unreasoning, trusting way, if she was the normal woman.

SHIPPING NEWS.

STEAM.

From Liverpool.

	Due.
China Mutual Line—	
Canfa (new)	In port
Keeman (new) (Davis) 4279	May 24
Ajax, (Batt) 4478	June 21
Oopack (Barber) 2517	July 19
Clingwo (Young), 2517	Aug. 15
Kiasow (Radway), 2529	Sept. 12
Kintuck (Long), 2881	Oct 11
Moyune (Campbell), 3016	Nov. 7
Teenkai (Harris), 3016	Dec. 5
Yangtse (Jourdan), 1879	Jan. 2
Ping Suey (Warrall), 4150	Jan. 29
Hyson (Davies), 4232	Feb. 24
(Vessels named other than first four subject to change.)	
From Hongkong and Yokohama.	
C. P. R. Line—	
Emp. of India (Archibald), 3006	In port
Tartar (Beethon), 2440	May 29
Emp. of Japan (Pybus), 3003	June 2
N. P. R.—	
Olympia (Truebridge)	In port
Tremont (Garlicks), 6915	May 4
Duke of Fife (Cox), 2416	———
Tacoma (Dixon), 1689	May 15
Emp. of China (Marshall) 3003	April 21
Aki Maru (Eckstrand), 3690	In port
Shinano Maru, 3960	Apr. 20
Tosa Maru (Christensen), 3619	May 4
Kaga Maru (Thompson), 3960	May 18
Riojun Maru (Okus), 2980	June 1
Iyo Maru (Butler), 3960	June 15
From Australia.	
C. P. R.—	
Aorangi (Hay), 2782	May 14
Moana (Carey) 2414	June 12

SAIL.

From England.

	Sailed.
Leicester Castle, Br sh (Beattie), 2069	———
Lamorna Br sh (Cormack), 2159	Jan. 4
Crompton Br sh (Hume), 2717	———
Mylomene, Br sh (Jones), 1708	Dec. 13
Semantha, Br sh (Crow), 2500	———
Fortevlot, (Kidd)	———
Pass of Killicrankie (Br bk, (Vent) 1609	———
From Rotterdam.	
Vincent, Br sh (Brice), 1776	Nov. 30
Islamount, Br bk (Fraser), 1488	Dec. 5
Astoria, Br bk (Thorklisen), 1429	Jan. 6
Maelgwyne, Br bk (Thomas), 1235	Jan. 8
From Antwerp.	
Belford, Br sh (McKinnon), 1741	Dec. 26
Alice, Fr sh (Langlois), 1098	Dec 29
From Algoa Bay.	
Elon, Ger sch (Hemmes), 1276	———
From Capetown.	
Prince Albert, Nor sh (Cappelin), (1564)	Nov. 18
Canada, Br sh (McBride) 2137	———
From Table Bay.	
Prince Robert, Nor sh (Hansen), 2564	Nov. 7
From Java.	
Amsterdam, Dutch bk (Bakker), 1100	Jan. 16
From Pisagua.	
Thirlmere, Br sh (Radcliffe), 1625	———
From Nitrate Ports.	
Curzon, Br sh (Black), 1778	———
From Acupulco.	
River Indus, Br bk., (Dolb), 1045; April 11	
From Coquimbo.	
Glamis, Br bk. (Dovey), 1099; April 21.	
From Valparaiso.	
Carnedd Llewellyn, Br sh.(Humphrey), 1608.	

SPOKEN.

Lamorna, Jan. 17, 37, N.; 19 W.
Mylomena, Dec. 22, 49, N; 8 W.
Islamount, Dec. 6. Passed Ventnor.
Alice, Jan. 10, passed Flusaing. Jan. 22d, returned to Falmouth; lost main topgallant mast; sails split; sailed March 13.
Belford, Jan. 12. Passed Lizard.
Vincent, Feb. 3; put into Montevideo.

VESSELS IN B. C. PORTS.

VICTORIA.

Amur steamer (C. P. N. Co.)
Columbia, Ger. sh from Kobe; dismasted.
Princess Louise, str C. P. N. Co.
Lonsdale, Br sh. (Fraser), disengaged.

CHEMAINUS.

Bardowie, loading lumber.
Neck, Ger. sh (Kojes) lumber.
Hydra, Ger bk (Wertering), loading lumber.

VANCOUVER.

Wm. Mitchell, loading lumber.
Saga, steamer; disengaged
Alexander, schooner; disengaged.
Ivanhee (Grant) loading lumber.

SEALERS ENGAGED IN HUNTING.

Florence M. Smith (M. Ryan); sailed Oct. 10.
E. B. Marvin (J. Anderson); sailed Oct. 20.
Triumph (C. O. Burn); sailed Jan. 14.
Geneva, (D. L. Jones;) sailed Jan. 14.
Casco (W. Munro); sailed Jan. 14.
Allie L. Algar (A. St. Clair); sailed Jan. 17.
Oscar and Hattie (H. F. Brown); sailed Jan. 20.
Penelope (G. Treater); sailed Jan. 21.
Libbie (W. Heater); sailed Jan. 21.
Umbrina (J. Haan); sailed Jan. 21.
Enterprise (A. B. Whidden); sailed Jan. 23.
Dora Sieward (H. Blakstad); sailed Jan. 29
C. D. Rand (J. G. Searle); sailed Jan 30.
Zillah May (A. H. Olsson); sailed Feb. 3.
Annie E. Paint (R. McKiel); sailed Feb. 5
Vera (W. Folger); sailed Feb. 6.
City of San Diego (Jameson) sailed February 23.
Director, (McDougall) March 12.
Ida Etta, March 13.
Carrie C. W. (Macauly) March 14.
Victoria, March 14.

SEALERS SPOKEN.

Florence M. Smith, 2,300 skins.
E B. Marvin, 1,100 skins.
Libbie, March 15, 100 skins.
Casco, March 11. 112 skins.
Triumph, March 17, 63 skins.
G. W. Prescott, wrecked March 10th, 81 skins; saved 29.

OUTWARD LUMBER SHIPS ON ROUTE.

Albania—Sailed, Oct. 2. Hastings for London, 1,007,949 feet.
Antofagasta—Sailed, Oct. 3, Chemainus for Valparaiso, 772,219 feet.
India—Sailed, Oct. 7, Chemainus for Valparaiso, 869,053 feet.
Helios—Sailed, Dec. 7th, Chemainus for South Africa, 725,696 feet.
Jabez Howes—Sailed, Dec. 17, Vancouver for Sydney, 1,139,802 feet.
Atlantic—Sailed, Nov. 25, Chemainus for Queenstown.
Ellen A. Reed—Sailed, Sept. 5, Vancouver for Greenock.
Endora—Sailed, Jan. 27, Vancouver for Greenock.
Lake Leman— Sailed Sept. 25, Chemainus for Valparaiso.
Oregon—Sailed, Nov. 8th, Chemainus for Cardiff.
Syllyd—Sailed, Jan. 25. Vancouver for Queenstown.

OUTWARD SALMON SHIPS.

Anconia, Br sh, Chemainus for Capetown, March 16.
Brabloch, Br sh, Chemainus for Calcutta, Jan. 20.
Maipo, Ger. sh Hastings for Callao, March 5.
Rejore, Br sh, Hastings for Queenstown, March 30.
Tasmania, Br Sh, Chemainus for Delagoa Bay, March 11.
W. H. Talbot, Am. schr. Hastings for Nagasaki, March 2
Wendur, Br sh (Nicoll) for South Africa, April 8th.
Schurbek, Ger sh (Neolai, for Liverpool, April 8th.
Admiral Tegethoff(Chil bk (Purd) for Antofagasta, April 18th.
Willie H. Hume, Am bk (Wilson) for Valparaiso, March 25th.

HINTS FOR GIRLS

HOW TO PRESERVE HEALTH AND GOOD COLOR.

Pale, Sallow, or Anaemic Girls Restored to the Bright Freshness of Youth by Natural Means—Good Health Within the Reach of All.

From The Sun, Orangeville, Ont.

Miss Maggie Brownlee, of Orangeville, is a young lady well known to the residents of the town and greatly esteemed by all her acquaintances. Like thousands of other young girls throughout Canada, Miss Brownlee fell a victim to anaemia or watery blood, and for a time, as she says herself, feared she would never again enjoy robust health. Experiences like Miss Brownlee's cannot fail to be of benefit to other pale and anaemic girls, and for this reason she kindly consented to give a statement to the Sun for publication. "My illness," said Miss Brownlee, "came on very gradually, and at first it merely seemed as though it was a feeling of depression and tiredness. I kept getting worse, however, and finally had to give up a good position. I was at times troubled with a throbbing, racking headache; my appetite gave out; the least exertion tired me, and my heart would beat painfully. My limbs seemed to feel like weights, and at other times there was a sinking sensation which I can scarcely describe. I was treated by a good doctor and took a number of remedies, but without any improvement in my condition, and I began to fear that I was doomed to be an invalid. One day a friend who called to see me spoke very highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and what she said interested my mother so much that she bought a few boxes. I began taking them, and in the course of a few weeks there was no room to doubt that they were helping me. I continued taking the pills for a couple of months or more, when I felt as well and strong as ever I had been. It is about a year since I gave up taking the pills, and I have not since felt the need of any medicine. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a grand medicine, and should be taken by all pale and feeble girls."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make rich, red blood with every dose taken, thus restoring the bloom of health, and the brightness and freshness of youth to pale and sallow cheeks. Through their action on the blood they cure such diseases as anaemia, nervousness, headache, rheumatism, dyspepsia, St. Vitus' dance, heart troubles, diseases of the kidneys, etc. These pills also cure the ailments that make the lives of so many women a constant misery. Sold in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full name—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Can be procured from druggists, or will be sent by mail, post paid, at 50c. a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Free Medical Advice to Women

Every sick and ailing woman,
Every young girl who suffers monthly,
Every woman who is approaching maternity,
Every woman who feels that life is a burden,
Every woman who has tried all other means to regain health without success,
Every woman who is going through that critical time—the change of life—is invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., in regard to her trouble, and the most expert advice telling exactly how to obtain a CURE will be sent absolutely free of cost.

The one thing that qualifies a person to give advice on any subject is experience—experience creates knowledge.

No other person has so wide an experience with female ills nor such a record of success as Mrs. Pinkham has had.

Over a hundred thousand cases come before her each year. Some personally, others by mail. And this has been going on for twenty years, day after day, and day after day.

Twenty years of constant success—think of the knowledge thus gained! Surely women are wise in seeking advice from a woman with such an experience, especially when it is free.

Mrs. Hayes, of Boston, wrote to Mrs. Pinkham when she was in great trouble. Her letter shows the result. There are actually thousands of such letters in Mrs. Pinkham's possession.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been under doctors' treatment for female troubles for some time, but without any relief. They now tell me I have a fibroid tumor. I cannot sit down without great pain, and the soreness extends up my spine. I have bearing down pains both back and front. My abdomen is swollen, I cannot wear my clothes with any comfort. My appetite is not good. I cannot walk or be on my feet for any length of time.

"The symptoms of Fibroid Tumor, given in your little book, accurately describe my case, so I write to you for advice."—MRS. E. F. HAYES, 252 Dudley St. (Boston), Roxbury, Mass.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wrote to you describing my symptoms, and asked your advice. You replied, and I followed all your directions carefully for several months, and to-day I am a well woman.

"The use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** together with your advice, carefully followed, entirely expelled the tumor, and strengthened the whole system. I can walk miles now.

"Your Vegetable Compound is worth five dollars a drop. I advise all women who are afflicted with tumors, or any female trouble, to write you for advice, and give it a faithful trial."—MRS. E. F. HAYES, 252 Dudley St. (Boston), Roxbury, Mass.

Mrs. Hayes will gladly answer any and all letters that may be addressed to her asking about her illness, and how Mrs. Pinkham helped her.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letter and signature above testimonial, which will prove its absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

$100,000 Was Paid

For the Rights to Powley's Liquified Ozone for the United States

The Liquid Ozone Co. of Chicago paid us $100,000 for the rights to Ozone for the United States.

We tell you this fact to prove the faith which those who know Ozone have in it. The Chicago concern is composed of business, professional and medical men of the highest ability. Before making the purchase they investigated hundreds of the cures made in Canada. Then they tested the product themselves for two years, in the most difficult germ diseases.

When men of that class stake their fortunes and reputations on Ozone, you can well believe that it does what we claim.

Just Oxygen

Powley's Liquified Ozone is nothing but oxygen—no drugs, no alcohol in it. It gets oxygen in staple form into the blood—such an excess of oxygen that the blood becomes an absolute germicide. No germ can escape it, none can resist it. No germ can exist where that blood goes.

Oxygen, as you know, is the vital part of air. It is the source of all vitality—the most essential element of life. Its effects are exhilarating, purifying, vitalizing.

But germs are vegetables, and an excess of oxygen—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetable matter.

Kills Inside Germs

Ozone is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison to you, and it cannot be taken internally.

Ozone goes directly to the cause of a germ trouble and destroys it. The results are unvarying—absolutely inevitable. Ozone is a germicide so certain that we publish in all of our pamphlets an offer of $1,000 for a germ that it cannot kill.

Germ Diseases

These are some of the known germ diseases. Ozone has cured each of these diseases at least several hundred times, and some of them thousands of times. In any disease in this list, we gladly offer to any patient who makes a fair test, an absolute guarantee of cure.

Asthma	Impure Blood
Anaemia—Abscess	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Liver Troubles
Bright's Disease	Leucorrhoea
Bowel Trouble	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Pneumonia
Consumption	Piles
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Skin Diseases
Dysentery—Diarrhoea	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Tuberculosis
Eczema—Erysipelas	Throat Troubles
Fevers—all kinds	Tumors—Ulcers
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Varicocele
Gall Stones—Gout	Women's Disease
Influenza	Weak Eyes

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh in any part of the body—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

50c Bottle Free

If you suffer from a germ trouble, and have never tried Ozone, please fill out this coupon; we will then mail you an order on your druggist for a full-size bottle free. We will also send you letters from those who have been cured of similar troubles—overwhelming evidence of what Ozone will do.

This is not a mere sample bottle, but our regular 50c. size; and we shall pay your druggist his price for it. We do that to convince you—to help you—to prove to you that Ozone offers you a certain way to get well.

Powley's Liquified Ozone is sold by all druggists in two sizes—50c. and $1.00.

Cut Out This Coupon

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Ozone Co., Limited, 48 Colborne St., Toronto.

I am troubled with .....

I have never tried Powley's Liquified Ozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

.....
Write your name plainly.

.....
Street and number.

..... 97 ..... Town and Province.

FROM
WENGER'S

is a term synonymous with all that is highest and best in the allied arts of the jeweler and the silversmith. Wedding gifts purchased here have a double value—intrinsic worth and the warrant of our name. Sure of the quality of the articles we present for your consideration, we ask you to think, too, of the great variety from which to select.

J. WENGER,
Jeweler, 90 Government St.
(Opposite Trounce Ave.)

Quamichan Hotel

Duncans Station, E. & N. Railway.
This hotel is strictly first class and is fitted throughout with all modern conveniences. Everything new and complete.
Boats for hire on Somenos Lake. Excellent fishing and hunting.

Mrs. A. B. Nelson, Proprietress

French drivers and firemen, and even French fuel, will be imported for the trial in England of the De Glehn giant locomotive engine which is being built in France for the Great Western railway.

Langour and weakness, due to the depleted condition of the blood, are overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great vitalizer.

English Washing Ties and Stocks, 20c. each or $2.00 per doz. 20 cases latest style Christy Hats in soft and stiff. B. Williams & Co. *

Twenty cases fine imported Straw Hats 50c., 75c., and $1.00. B. Williams & Co. *

PROVINCIAL GAOL AT VICTORIA.

Tenders endorsed Gaol "Supplies," for the supply of Bread, Beef, Groceries, Clothing and Coal, for the use of the said Institution from the 1st day of July next, to the 30th June, 1904, will be received by the undersigned up to Monday, June the 22nd. Samples of Groceries, Clothing, etc., can be seen at the Gaol, Topaz Avenue. Tenders to state price of coal per ton of 2,000 pounds. All supplies to be delivered at the Gaol as required without extra charge. Oatmeal, brooms, brushes and all articles required for use in the contract to be of provincial manufacture, as far as practicable. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R. F. JOHN,
Warden.
June 4th, 1903.

NOTICE.

We the undersigned feed merchants of Victoria do hereby agree to close our stores during the months of June and July on Saturday afternoons at 1 o'clock.

R BAKER & SON.
THE BRACKMAN-KER M. CO.
McDOWELL & ROSS.
SYLVESTER FEED CO.
SCOTT & PEDEN.
JAS TOWNSLEY.
E. M. NODEK.

Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid

Removes and prevents scale, corrosion and pitting, in boilers and feed pipes.
Will greatly reduce cost of fuel and boiler repairs.
Can show flattering reports where used in the British and United States Navies; also from the leading steamship lines and boiler insurance companies.
For sale by ANDREW GRAY, MARINE IRON WORKS, Pembroke St., Victoria, B. C. Telephone 681.

SWEET PEAS

5c. Per Doz.
VICTORIA FLORAL CO.
29 Government Street.

Peter Steel's New Bar

THE DAWSON HOTEL, YATES ST.
Best brand of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
First Class Hot Free Lunches day and night.
Entrances from both Broad and Yates streets.
Bass' Ale on draft. All draft beers 5 cents. Telephone 870.

WANTED
Experienced Press Feeders
—AT THE—
COLONIST JOB ROOM
AT ONCE

For Hawaii Samoa, New Zealand and Australia

Pacific Steamship Company

S. S. ALAMEDA sails for Honolulu, Saturday, June 13, 11 a. m.
S. S. SIERRA, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m., Thursday, June 25.
S. S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, July 10, 11 a. m.
J. D. SPRECKLES & BROS. CO., Agents, San Francisco.
R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD., Victoria.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

SOLID THROUGH TRAINS
BETWEEN
Chicago, Buffalo,
New York and Philadelphia
"VIA NIAGARA FALLS."
Also to BOSTON via the important business centers of CANADA and NEW ENGLAND.
For Time Tables, etc., address—
GEO. W. VAUX,
Asst. Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., 135 Adams Street, CHICAGO.

SEEING IS BELIEVING

Seeing Is Believing

That is the way to judge us, by our results. When we supply glasses they are right. You will see better and your eyes will feel better. Our optical reputation and business are growing rapidly as evidence of our successful work. Mr. Blyth's optical experience extends over 19 years. No charge for eye examination.

A. P. BLYTH
Scientific Optician and Jeweler.
65 Fort St. Near Douglas.

BEE SUPPLIES.

CELERY AND TOMATO PLANTS.

JAY & CO.
13 BROAD ST.

Yokohama & Co.

K. Tanimura, Mgr.
Japanese Merchant Tailors.
160 Government St., Victoria, B. C.
Ladies and Gent's Suits Made to Order. Best quality and latest patterns in English and Scotch Tweeds, Serges and Worsteds.
Satisfaction guaranteed in all work.

R·I·P·A·N·S

R·I·P·A·N·S Tabules
Doctors find
A good prescription
For mankind.

The 5-cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle (price 60 cents) contains a supply for a year.

Ladies' Hair Dressing Parlors

Scalp treatment, shampooing, face massage, hair-dressing. A large stock of wigs and switches always on hand. Combings made up into all styles. Country orders promptly attended to. Wigs for hire.

Mrs. C. Kosche
55 Douglas street. (Near Fort.)

TODAY

Navel Oranges

25 Cents Per Dozen

Also HOOD RIVER STRAWBERRIES, 20c. per box.
Fresh Cream daily.

MOWAT & WALLACE,

GROCERS. COR. YATES and DOUGLAS STS

PERSONALS.

Fred. Richardson came over on the Charmer from Vancouver last evening.

H. F. Bullen was a passenger from Vancouver on the Charmer yesterday evening.

D. A. Thompson and wife came down from Vancouver on the Charmer last evening.

J. G. Martin has returned from a visit to Vancouver.

B. W. Greer returned from Seattle on the Rosalie yesterday morning.

Paul H. Murphy and bride of Everett are here spending a few days in the "honeymoon town."

Among the members of the legislature going home this morning by the Charmer were Messrs. C. A. Semlin, John Houston, Thomas Kidd, Thomas Taylor and A. W. Smith. Mesdames Houston, Ellison, Taylor and Smith accompanying their husbands.

Hon. Premier McBride goes over to New Westminster this morning to spend the Sunday.

Stuart Henderson returned to Ashcroft this morning.

W. W. B. McInnes, M. P. P., goes up to Nanaimo this morning.

M. C. Chord and his bride from Portland are spending their honeymoon at the Hotel Dallas.

Otto Weeks, who during the past session has represented the News-Advertiser in the legislative press gallery, returned to Vancouver this morning.

Miss May Ford, of Vancouver, returned to Vancouver this morning, having completed a pleasant visit with Mrs. and the Misses Mackay of Belleville street.

C. H. and Mrs. Gibbons, Miss Anita and Master Roderick Gibbons were passengers for Vancouver by the Charmer this morning.

Mr. Merrilees left last night for Portland on the Majestic. He will be greatly missed here amongst the rowing men, as he was a most keen and enthusiastic oarsman. He has done a great deal to promote the sport of rowing amongst the Junior members of the J. B. A. A. club.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, June 5.—The following were the closing bids on the Stock Exchange today:

Atchison	70½
Atchison pfd	93¾
Baltimore & Ohio	86½
Canadian Pacific	121½
Chesapeake & Ohio	37
Chicago & Alton	26⅞
Chicago & Great Western	19⅞
Chicago & Northwestern	172
Chicago Terminal & Transit	14⅝
C. C. C. & St. L.	85⅛
Colorado Southern	17½
Delaware & Hudson	169
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	245
Denver & Rio Grande	29½
Erie Railway	33¼
Hocking Valley	94
Illinois Central	134¾
Iowa Central	26¼
Lake Erie & Western	30
Louisville & Nashville	111½
Manhattan Elevated	136¾
Minn., St. Paul Railway	127¼
Mexican Central	23⅝
Mexican National	22¾
Minneapolis & St. Louis	77
Missouri Pacific	103¼
New Jersey Central	163
New York eCntral	125¼
Norfolk & Western	65⅜
Ontario & Western	25¼
Pacific Mail	124
Philadelphia & Reading	47¼
St. Louis & San Francisco	70⅛
Southwestern	17
St. Paul	104¼
Southern Railway	25
Southern Pacific	49⅞
Texas & Pacific	28⅞
Union Pacific	81¼
Wabash Railway	24⅞
Wheeling & Lake Erie	22
Wisconsin eCntral	19½
Adams' Express Co.	210
American Express Co.	19
United States Express Co.	105
Wells, Fargo Express Co.	190
Amalgamated Copper	53¾
American Car & Foundry	36
American Linseed Oil	10
American Sugar Refinery	46
Anaconda Mining Co.	86½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	57¾
Colorado Fuel & Iron	66
Consolidated Gas	194
Continental Tobacco	11½
General Electric	176½
Hocking Coal	15
International Paper	35½
International Power	40½
Lacteal Gas	92½
National Lead	16⅛
North American	89
Pacific Coast	52
Pacific Mail	26
People's Gas	98½
Pressed Steel Car	54½
Pullman Palace Car	205
Republic Steel	15
Sugar	117¾
Tennesee Soal and Iron	52¼
Union B. & P. Co.	9
United States Leather	8⅝
United States Rubber	13¾
United States Steel	31⅜
Western Union	83⅞
American Locomotive	21½

Total sales for today, 890,000 shares.

New York, June 5.— Tin turned very weak in London today, losing about £2 5s. of its recent advance, with spot closing at 128 and futures at £125 15s. The local market also was lower, closing at $28.30 and $28.50. Copper declined £1 10s. in London to £58 for spot, and £1 to £58 for futures. Locally, coper continues quiet and nominal at $14.75 and $15 for Lake electrolytic, and at $14.50 and $14.75 for casting. Lead advanced £1 3s to £11 10s., but remained quiet and unchanged at $4.37½. Spelter was unchanged at £21 2s. 6d in London, and remained quiet here at $5.75. Iron closed at 52s. 2d. in Glasgow, and at 45s. 9d. in Middleboro. Locally iron continues very unsettled, demand and prices more or les snominal.

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by the Stuart Robertson Co., Ltd., Mining Brokers, 23 Broad street.)

Toronto, June 5.—The following quotations ruled on the Mining Exchange today:

	Asked.	Bid.
Black Tail	5	3½
Canadian G. F. S.	4½	3½
Cariboo McKinney	14	11½
Cariboo Hydraulic	75	
Crow's Nest Pass Coal	$375	300
Deer Trail Con.	2½	1¼
Giant	3	2
Granby Smelter	$5.10	$4 80
Iron Mask	6	
Morning Glory	3	1
Morrison	4½	2½
Mountain Lion	28	20
North Star	14	11½
Payne	16	14
Rambler Cariboo Con		40
Republic	5	3
Sullivan	6	3½
Virtue	8	6
War Eagle	14	11
White Bear	4½	3½
Winnipeg	4	2
Wonderful	4	

TORONTO SALES.

Centre Star, 1,000 at 30.
War Eagle, 1,500 at 11½.

ROSSLAND SALES.

Sullivan, 2,000 at 4½.
Tom Thumb, 1,000 at 4½.
Cariboo McKinney, 1,500 at 11¾.
Gian, 2,000 at 3⅜.
Rambler, 1,000 at 41.

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per steamer Charmer from Vancouver: W. Oaks, D. L. O'Neill, C. W. Cook, Fred Richardson, J. G. Martin, J. Pinkerton, Mrs. Sheppard, F. G. Herman, W. Kendall, C. Newcombe, A. W. Whitmar O. Witmer, A. Furguson, J. W. Astley and wife, Mrs. Geo. Buscombe, F. Hinds, J. A. Clock, H. Watts, Mrs. Williscroft, H. F. Bullen, Geo. Knott, W. T. Miller, D. A. Thompson and wife, H. H. Davidson, Jas. Martin, J. L. Hope and wife, P. Legall and wife, C. G. Connor, Mrs. McKenzie.

VICTORIA TIDES.

For the Month of June, 1903.

(Issued by the tidal survey branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

The time used is Pacific standard for the 120th Meridian West. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Date.	Day.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
1	M..	1:49	6.6	4:54	7.0	13:26	1.6	21:19	8.0
2	Tu.	3:25	6.0	6:15	6.1	14:16	2.5	21:52	8.0
3	W..	4:48	5.1	9:06	5.5	15:07	3.5	22:20	8.1
4	Th.	5:45	4.2	11:24	5.3	15:59	4.4	22:47	8.
5	F...	6:27	3.3	13:41	5.7	16:52	5.3	23:13	8.2
6	Sa..	7:05	2.5	15:20	6.2	17:46	6.0	23:38	8.3
7	Su..	7:40	1.9	16:23	6.7	18:37	6.5		
8	M..	0:04	8.4	8:13	1.3	17:21	7.0	19:22	6.9
9	Tu.	0:31	8.5	8:46	1.0	18:13	7.2	20:02	7.1
10	W..	1:01	8.5	9:20	0.8	19:00	7.3	20:43	7.3
11	Th.	1:28	8.3	9:55	0.9	19:37	7.4	21:24	7.4
12	F..	1:49	8.1	10:32	1.1	20:08	7.5	22:23	7.4
13	Sa..	2:05	7.8	11:11	1.4	20:30	7.5		
14	Su..	0:18	7.3	2:14	7.4	11:51	1.8	20:39	7.
15	M..					12:30	2.3	20:36	7.6
16	Tu.					13:06	2.9	20:54	7.6
17	W..					13:40	3.5	21:18	7.7
18	Th.					14:10	4.1	21:46	7.8
19	F..	6:08	4.5	10:56	5.0	14:33	4.8	22:13	8.0
20	Sa..	6:05	3.6					22:39	8.3
21	Su..	6:30	2.7					23:08	8.6
22	M..	7:04	1.8					23:41	9.0
23	Tu.	7:43	1.0	16:28	6.6	18:09	6.6		
24	W..	0:18	9.2	8:27	0.3	16:39	7.0	19:15	6.8
25	Th.	1:60	9.3	9:14	-0.1	17:11	7.2	20:31	6.9
26	F..	1:46	9.2	10:02	-0.2	17:54	7.5	21:46	6.9
27	Sa..	2:35	8.9	10:50	0.1	18:36	7.7	22:59	6.8
28	Su..	3:27	8.2	11:37	0.6	19:17	7.9		
29	M..	0:16	6.5	4:24	7.5	12:24	1.4	19:55	8.1
30	Tu.	1:40	5.9	5:35	6.6	13:10	2.3	20:30	8.2

TIDAL DIFFERENCES.

Note.—All results obtained by the use of these differences are in Pacific standard time for the 120th Meridian West.

I. WITH TIDE TABLE FOR VICTORIA.

Esquimalt (at the Dry Dock)—From observations during six months, from May to October, 1900, compared with simultaneous observations continued at Victoria by Mr. F. N. Denison:

For time of high water, add 14 minutes to high water at Victoria. For time of low water, add 17 minutes to low water at Victoria.

BEAUTY'S CHARM.

A Clear Skin, Rosy Cheeks and Bright Eyes Compel Admiration.

No woman needs to be told the charm of a clear complexion. No man can be blind to the beauty of rosy cheeks, or the power of sparkling eyes. And every woman—no matter what her features may be—can have a perfect complexion. Bright eyes and a perfect complexion come from pure blood—and pure blood comes from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By enriching the blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give vigor, strength, health, happiness and beauty. Here is a bit of proof: "For upwards of three years I suffered from anaemia," says Miss Mary Jackson, of Normandale, Ont., "I had no color in my face, my lips and gums were bloodless and I grew so weak I could scarcely walk about the house. I doctored a good deal but got no benefit until I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had taken them more than a couple of weeks I could see a change for the better, and continuing the use of the pills for some time longer, my strength returned, the color came back to my face, and I gained fourteen pounds in weight. I can recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to every weak, ailing girl or woman."

These pills are good for all troubles due to poor blood or weak nerves. Don't take any other medicine—see that the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is found on the wrapper around every box. If in doubt send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed at 50 cents per box or six boxes for $2.50.

Curtains.—Fashion's choice in a window drapery is the bobbinet ruffled curtain. The effect is light, airy and pretty. We are showing many beautiful things in Bobbinets. Weiler Bros.

Host (pairing off his guests)—Mr. Makinbrakes, you will please take Miss Gumwell out to dinner. Mr. Makinbrakes—Certainly. But, great Scott, where? Don't you have dinner here in the house?—Chicago Tribune.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood nerves and complexion.

Mistress—Did you tell those ladies at the door that I was out, as I told you? New Servant—Yis, mum. Mistress—Did they seem disappointed? New Servant—Yis, mum. Wan av thim sed: "How forchunit!"—Chicago Daily News.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Liver Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents.

"Your new boss is an old campaigner, I believe," remarked Crumley. "Well," replied Worr t "he's a great handshaker." "Is that so?" "Yes, he has shaken nearly all the old hands in the shop before he took charge."—Philadelphia Press.

Bright, Smiling and Happy Babies are Fed on

Lactated Food

"I know a little baby,
So happy, smiling, bright;
She looks just like an angel
Sent from the world of light."

It is safe to say that all such babies are regularly fed on Lactated Food. It is the only food that produces happy, smiling and bright looking babies.

If the babies who are now being brought up on Lactated Food could speak, what a burst of joyous praise would arise from the little ones. It is, however, pleasing to know that the dear mothers recognize the true benefits of Lactated Food. They speak for the little ones, and for the benefit of mothers whose babies are not healthy and strong. Go to your druggist for Lactated Food and take no other.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

1 CENT WORD ISSUE — No Advertisement Inserted for Less Than 25c. — 1 CENT WORD ISSUE

Peace at any price—Jones—I invested in a cornet the other day. Brown—So? I thought you disliked to hear any one play that instrument. Jones—So I do. I bought mine of a man who lives next door to me.—Chicago Daily News.

SCRAWNY PEOPLE.

People grow thin, scrawny, pale and weak when the blood is thin and watery. What is needed to round off the angles and fill out the form, is not fat but healthy muscular tissue. By enriching the blood and increasing its nourishing qualities Dr. Chase's Nerve Food adds new flesh and tissue to the body as well as new vigor and energy. You can prove this by noting your increase in weight while using this great food cure.

Fifty dozen Boys' English Straw Hats at 25c. each. B. Williams & Co.

"Don't you think that people pay too much attention to money nowadays?" "No, I don't," answered Senator Sorghum. "Time was when a $50-bill looked as big as a farm to a member of the Legislature. Now he won't pay any attention to it whatever."—Washington Star.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c. If your druggist hasn't it in stock send 50 cents in stamps to the Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., who also manufacture Laxative Bromo-Quinine, the celebrated Cold Cure.

CORDWOOD AND STOVEWOOD

Truck, Drav and General Teaming Done.
Telephone 421.
J. E. PAINTER

THE HUB

For your next suit. The latest in English and American designs.
88 DOUGLAS ST.
Opposite Odd Fellows' Block.

CACTUS DAHLIAS

The best and latest varieties. Victoria Nursery, 244 Yates street.

G. E. WILKERSON.

INCUBATORS.

Received another shipment of Prairie State Incubators. Now is the time to place your orders and go into chicken raising. I have also received a few Panama Parrots which will make fine speakers. Get one before they are all gone. All kinds of Feed and Poultry supplies. E. M. NODEK, 8 Store street.

TO CONTRACTORS

Tenders will be received by the undersigned on or before Wednesday, 10th inst., at 12 noon, for additions, etc., to General Hospital, Chemainus.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Plans may be seen at my office.
A. MAXWELL MUIR,
Architect.
93½ Douglas Street, Victoria, B. C.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—Good waitress. Apply Occidental Hotel. j6

WANTED—Good waitress at the Boulder restaurant, 162 Government St. j6

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply Singer office, 38 Broad street, Mrs. Smith. j6

WANTED—Mother's help, part or whole time, in small family. Apply "Mother's Help," Colonist. j5

WANTED—A nursemaid. Apply 119 Menzies street.

WANTED—Good skirt and waist hands, at the Westside's Dressmaking Parlors. j4

WANTED—At once, a nurse girl. Apply Mrs. B. Wilson, Oak Bay. j2

WANTED—Woman to do housework by the day. Apply 10 Bellot street. m10

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—Situation as housekeeper; country preferred. A. M. V., Colonist office. m19

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOYS WANTED—At the Colonist Varnish room. j6

WANTED—Young man to drive small bus. Apply Dominion hotel. j6

BOY WANTED—Age about 15 years. Apply 59 Government street. j5

WANTED—Reliable energetic man to take charge of dry goods and men's furnishing business in Victoria. Address "B.", Colonist office. j3

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—For Swans Dry Powder Fire Extinguishers. Hustler can make big money. Write Florence J. Chapman, 1530 First avenue, Seattle. m10

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Small improved farm on river, lake, or sea coast of Vancouver Island. Apply W. care of C. F. Walker, Esq., Saanichton. j6

WANTED—Good general purpose horse. Quick Bros., Cadboro Bay. j4

WANTED—Old clothes to ship North. Cash paid. Phone B518, or B710. Bittencourt Auctioneer and Com. Agent. j3

WANTED—A good second hand or rebuilt typewriter. Address "H.", post office Box 266. m23

NOTICE—Wanted, at 88 Johnson street, ladies' and Gent's second hand clothes. Booth. m19

WANTED—Chimney sweeping, no mess, 50c. Smoky chimneys cured. General bricklayer, cement tiles. 4 Broughton street. a25

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Well furnished rooms, single or en suite. 204 Yates. j3

TO LET—Rooms in Burns House. Best rooming house in the city. All large, bright rooms. j2

TO LET—Housekeeping rooms. Furnished or unfurnished. Strand Hotel, Johnson street. m30

TO RENT — Two furnished rooms, with bathroom. Apply after 6 p. m., 132 Vancouver street. m30

TO LET—Two nicely furnished front rooms private. Gentlemen preferred. Apply 6 North Park street. m15

TO LET—Ground floor rooms, suitable for gentlemen or housekeeping rooms. 152 Fort street. m12

TO LET—Furnished rooms with all conveniences, single or en suite, 182 Fort street. m10

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms, single or en suite. Commercial Hotel, 118 Douglas street, under new management. m7

IF YOU WANT first class furnished rooms by day, week or month, single or en suite, go to No. 90 Douglas St. m7

BOARD AND ROOMS

WANTED—Boarders, quiet home with every convenience. Address "Cottage," this office. j5

BOARD AND RESIDENCES can be had by applying to Mrs. Wilson, Rougemont, Lindon avenue. Inclusive terms, according to rooms, on application. m27

ROOMS FOR RENT—In private residence, charming locality, all modern conveniences; suitable for gentlemen or ladies who want a quiet, refined home. Address R. B., Colonist Office.

MRS. A. FLETT has opened a private boarding house at 115 Menzies street, where she can accommodate a limited number of boarders. m16

TO LET OR LEASE.

TO LEASE—Nine acres on Fairfield road, with 8-roomed cottage, stabling and outhouses, complete; large bearing orchard, balance in hay. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m19

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Between Mrs. Clay's, Fort street and Government Buildings, a purse containing small amount of silver and an opal ring. Reward on returning same to this office. j6

LOST—From Capt. J. Irving's, 73 Menzies street, a small fox terrier pup. Reward. j6

LOST—On Saturday night, a small heart locket, with gent's photo inside, fleur de lis, 4 stones in each leaf. A reward of $5 on returning same to Colonist office. j5

LOST—On the evening of the 23rd May, somewhere between the Victoria theatre and Simcoe street, a gold necklace, lover's knot of diamonds with turquoise pendant. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to Colonist office. j3

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

A NEW EMPLOYMENT OFFICE has started at 25½ Store street, in city of Victoria, B. C. We will try the very best to accommodate every one who wants any help of any kind. Give us a call and I will fill whatever agreement calls for, and take contracts also. Chong Hoo'e m22

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKING—Just from the East, Miss A. Williams has opened her dressmaking parlors at No. 1 Hill street. m23

EDUCATIONAL.

PRIVATE LESSONS given in Stenography and typewriting. Terms $3.00 per month. 127 Menzies street. Phone B245. m31

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad Street (upstairs). E. A. Macmillan, principal. Individual instruction in shorthand, typewriting and bookkeeping.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Double seated dog cart, highly finished, by best maker; nearly good as new. Apply T. A. Barlow, 101 Fort street. j4

FOR SALE—One 6 h. p. Lozier gas engine, new; one 1½ h. p Lozier gas engine, also new; one 26-foot launch, with Union gas engine, 6 h. p., new last September; one 25-foot naptha launch, 4 h. p., the old favorite "Victoria." All to be seen at James Bay boathouse, 4 Wharf street.

FOR SALE—Sloop Dawendeena, 10 tons. For particulars apply J. H. Greer, 46 Yates street. j8

FOR SALE — Now ready, late cabbage plants, 25c. for 100; 500 for $1.00. Cauliflowers, 50c. per 100. Tomatoes, 25c. per box of 12 plants, at Mt. Tolmie Nursery.

FOR SALE—Two incubators and large-sized brooders (Petaluma), all in good order, with eggs and chicks. Party leaving town. Apply Alpha, P. O. Box 449. m15

FOR SALE—The barge "Canada," 700 tons capacity, sheathed with yellow metal; first class steam winch, 5 inch centrifugal pump. For particulars apply to Victoria Machinery Depot. m9

FOR SALE— Milk business, with whole stock, with property. Apply at once, 64 Store street. m9

FOR SALE—612 shares in the Victoria Sealing Co.; $6.50 each, valued at $12.50. Apply V. Jacobson, Victoria West. m6

FOR SALE—Milk business, including 22 cows, 3 horses, wagons, carts, etc., cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a29

FOR SALE—Several houses on monthly instalments; easy payments; best part of the city. Apply 113 Government St., room 5. m31

FOR SALE—Two and one-half h. p. launch. Can be seen after 5 p. m., 108 Kingston street. m23

TENTS FOR SALE OR HIRE—Sail loft factory; 127¼ Government St. F. Jeune & Bro., Proprietors. m4

PHRENOLOGY.

MISS BEST—The famous Phrenologist and Palmist. Gold medalist, at 42 Pandora. Can read you from childhood. m22

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEMPORARY OFFICE of the Victoria Builders' Association, 16 Broad street. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Tel. 820. m27

TO RENT—During the summer, good stabling for two or three horses. Apply 24 Rae street. m31

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms. 175 Chatham street. m19

WE WOULD LIKE to put a copy of The Advertising World into the hands of every person who keeps any kind of a store. May we have your address?—The Advertising World, Columbus, Ohio. a22

DOUGLAS GARDENS.

FOR SALE.

This Desirable Residential Property, consisting of 9 acres, is now sub-divided into City Lots. For sale by B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street,

AT REDUCED PRICES

TO RENT—RESIDENCES.

TO RENT—Cordova Bay, 4-room cottage. Enclosed garden down to high water. C. C. R., care Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort street. j6

TO RENT—6 roomed cottage, 162 Menzies street, $16. Apply E. A. Harris & Co., 35 Fort street. j5

TO LET—Six roomed house, hot and cold water, bath, $10 per month. Apply 83 John street. j5

TO RENT—Handsomely furnished cottage for summer months; large garden with orchard. Ten minutes from post office, near car line. Apply to 148 Cormorant street. j5

TO LET—Small furnished cottage (central) Apply 32 Quadra street. j4

TO LET—One 6-roomed house, furnished. Enquire 5 centre road, city. j3

TO LET—A Well furnished room. 204 Yates street. m24

TO LET—Large brick house, No. 33 Gorge road. Possession 7th of June next. Apply Mrs. M. Humber. m22

FOR RENT—Immediately, a well furnished house, 7 rooms, pantry, bath room and scullery, piano, electric light, hot and cold water, sewerage, etc, Price $35 per month. Without piano, $30. Inquire at premises, 59 North Park street, or of Hinkson Siddall, 14 Chancery Lane. m20

TO LET—Near city limits, Esquimalt road, very comfortable furnished 7-room house. Apply to 41 Government street. m21

TO RENT—Seven-roomed modern dwelling, well furnished, including piano; A1 library, large piece of ground. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Co., Ltd., 40 Government street. m1

WANTED TO LET—A furnished flat of 8 rooms and bathroom, one block from post office. Apply B. M. T., this office. m24

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—New five-room cottage and lot 50x125, on Foul Bay road, one block from Oak Bay avenue; car line. A bargain. Apply to G. W. Gibson, Foul Bay road. j6

FOR SALE—Three good cottages in different localities, with all modern conveniences. Every one a bargain. Heisterman & Co. m31

$1900—Five-roomed cottage, bath, electric light, corner lot, can also purchase furniture at a low figure. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. n15

FOR SALE—$1600—Five roomed cottage, bath, corner lot, on monthly instalment plan. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m13

$850—Five-roomed cottage, central, facing south. Nice garden. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m10

FOR SALE—Water front lot and A1 dwelling, modern, handy to car and within 10 minutes of post office; very cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m1

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—Three lots adjoining the Quamichan hotel, at Duncans. Address Lots, Colonist. j4

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND.

FOR SALE—20 h. p. boiler and 15 h. p. vertical engine, with fittings complete; also 6-inch centrifugal pump, complete. All practically new. Apply J. H. Whittome, Duncan, V. I. f28

FOR SALE—INDIAN CURIOS.

FOR SALE—Indian curios and thousands of Indian baskets, cheap, from the Indian trader, H. Stadthagen, 79 Johnson Street, Victoria, B. C. Mr. Stadthagen trades direct with the Indians and sells their goods at half the prices you pay elsewhere. Over 5,000 Indian baskets in stock. Note the address, 79 Johnson St. H. Stadthagen, the Indian trader.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—Good cow, and calf at foot. Good milker and quiet. Apply at Victoria Gardens, Gorge. j6

FOR SALE—Two good family cows, Jerseys. Quick Bros., Cadboro Bay. j4

FOR SALE—One bay mare, 15 hands high about 1100 lbs., in good condition. Apply W. A. Elliott, Cadboro Bay road, near Willows hotel. j3

FOR SALE—One cow and two heifers, all freshly calved; also Plymouth Rock eggs. Apply W. F. Loveland, Lake District. a23

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—Small farm. Good house and 3 acres orchard; all fenced and drained. One hour's drive from city. Apply Owner, Y. M., Colonist office. j5

FOR SALE CHEAP—Farm of 190 acres, one-half mile from Cowichan Station, 5 roomed house and outbuildings; 15 acres under cultivation. Koksilah river runs through the property. Apply Chas. Rannell, Cowichan Station. j3

FOR SALE—113 acres, five miles from city, with valuable water frontage, 60 acres under cultivation; well adapted for fruit growing. Price very moderate. Heisterman & Co. m31

FOR SALE—Several small farms, five acres and upwards. For particulars apply to Heisterman & Co. m31

FOR SALE—Two good farms in Cowichan District, close to Duncans. Heisterman & Co. m31

FOR SALE—Acre property, very desirable for residential purposes, inside city limits, $150. An acre upwards. Very easy terms, if required. Heisterman & Co. m31

FOR SALE—Ranch, 150 acres, house, outbuildings, orchard, 3 miles from Cowichan station. Rex., Colonist office. m28

NORTH SAANICH—Three very good farms for sale in this District. For particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a4

FOR SALE—Water frontage, 22 acres, within 6 miles of Victoria; running stream of water, as well as salt water frontage. Open to offer. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m1

MONEY TO LOAN.

ON Household Goods; Pianos; Organs; Horses; Carriages; Farm Wagons, etc. Payments monthly. Address Box, 297 City. m21

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES—A nice choice. Call and see our list. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$525 — Four-room cottage, well located. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,000—Six-room cottage, well situated, one acre of ground; stable, outhouses and orchard; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

$1500—Large corner lot and 5-roomed cottage, in good repair. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$2100—6 roomed cottage, hot and cold water; garden with fruit trees. One of the best locations in the city. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street. n7

$2,100—Four cottages on Cook street, always rented; cheap at this figure. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,500—Six-room cottage, very central, with sewer connections, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$900—Five-roomed cottage, and lot 40x150; must be sold at an early date. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$950—Corner lot and five-room cottage at Spring Ridge; must be sold immediately. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,400—Seven-roomed two story dwelling, lot 47x120; sewer connections, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$900—Good two-story dwelling, very central and convenient to car. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

NORTH END.

$1050—Five-roomed cottage, bath room and pantry. One lot; fruit trees. Apply B. C. Land and Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government St. a2

$900—Five-roomed cottage, bath, etc., full sized lot, fruit trees, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$2,100—Two lots on corner, with seven-room house, well situated, on Bay Street. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,500—Large two-story dwelling, with 12 rooms; well located and particularly cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

SOUTH WARD.

$2,000—Modern 5-roomed cotage, sewered, and full-sized lot. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

EAST END.

$1200—Five-roomed cottage, with sewer connections, full sized lot. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$2600—New dwelling, modern 6-rooms. Lot 50x100. Will be sold on terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$1300—A1 cottage, stone foundation, 6 rooms hot and cold water, bath, etc. A bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$1,500 — New six-room cottage, with four lots, outbuildings, etc.; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,800 — Five roomed cottage, good brick foundation, with two full-sized lots and outbuildings; cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street

WEST END.

FOR SALE—Seven-roomed modern bungalow; excellent situation, one minute from Esquimalt car line; good stable, $2,350. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m30

$1700—Centrally located cottage and lot, 50x134, very convenient for a business man. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m30

$1,700—Two lots, good cottage and stable, garden and orchard. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1300—Cottage, five rooms, bath, etc., full-sized lot, facing south; terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,000 will purchase four houses, always rented; must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$500—Four houses at this price; must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,500 will purchase four cottages, five rooms each, all rented, with an acre of ground. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

JAMES BAY.

$3,000—Modern 2-story dwelling in very good condition, and well located. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$3,600 — Modern eight-room dwelling on Dallas Road, with two full-sized lots, tennis court, etc.; very cheap. Apply B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2200—Seven-roomed cottage in first class order. Lot 61x137. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$1500—Five-roomed cottage, bath, electric light, etc. Lot 54x154; fruit trees. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

FOR SALE — HOTEL.

HOTELS FOR SALE—Call and see our list. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.

ABOUT seven acres, four miles from city, all under cultivation; splendid cottage, barn and outhouses; 75 fruit trees; overflowing spring. Price, $2,500 cash, or can be had on terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

$4,750—Beautifully situated seven-roomed house, with three full-sized lots, stable, etc.; front and back entrance; situate on Fort Street. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street

$160—Richmond avenue, lot 40x135. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$1600—Five-roomed cottage, bath, hot and cold water, two lots. Terms, $500 cash, balance at 7 per cent. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS.

CHEAP ACREAGE—Large quantities of land, one mile from Post Office, can be had in large or small quantities. Prices greatly reduced. Many bargains to be had. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

160 ACRES—Metchosin District, $500. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

60 ACRES—Cordova Bay, water frontage; $60 per acre. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

THREE ACRES in Victoria District, corner lot, with stream running through. Open to offer. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$1,000—Acreage at Beacon Hill, at this figure. Call for particulars. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

FOR SALE — TIMBER LIMITS.

LARGE TRACTS of timber land, both crown-granted and leasehold; cedar, spruce, fir and other woods. For particulars apply to B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—300 acres of first-class fir, on Cowichan Lake, averaging 30,000 feet per acre; conveniently located, and can be logged very cheaply; crown-granted. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTCHERS.

L. GOODACRE—Contractor to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Telephone 22. Corner Johnson and Government Streets.

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAFER, General Machinist—No. 150 Government street.

PAINTING AND PAPERING, ETC.

S. ARMAN LEWIS, 29 Pioneer street. Estimates furnished. Tel. 229A.

PLUMBERS, ETC.

C. M. COOKSON — 97 Johnson Street, Sanitary plumbing; jobbing and out-of-town orders a specialty. Victoria agent for the famous Gurney and Oxford stoves and ranges. Telephone 674.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

PAISLEY DYE WORKS—Tel. 410. The old reliable; established 1885. No. 142 Fort street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200. Largest established; country orders solicited. No. 141 Yates Street.

SCAVENGERS.

MRS. ED. LINES — General scavenger, yards, etc., cleaned. Orders promptly attended to. Telephone 847. House, 224 Yates Street.

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

VICTORIA COFFEE & SPICE MILLS—Office and mills, 148 Government Street. A. J. Morley, proprietor.

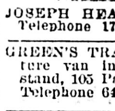
FEATHER RENOVATORY.

SAVE your carpets by having them cleaned at the Sanitary Feather Works, corner Fort and Blanchard streets. Phone 892. Hurd & Ward, Proprietors. a7

POTTERYWARE, ETC.

SEWER PIPE, FIELD TILE, GROUND FIRE CLAY, FLOWER POTS, ETC. B. C. POTTERY CO., LIMITED, CORNER BROAD AND PANDORA STREETS, VICTORIA. j8

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.



L. O. L. 1426 meets in Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad St., first and third Wednesdays in each month. W. O. Wallace, Master; F. Allett, Secretary.

Visiting brethren in good standing are cordially invited

DRAYMEN.

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office, 58 Wharf St. Telephone 171.

GREEN'S TRANSFER—The largest furniture van in the city. Residence and stand, 105 Pandora street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone 646. m22

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora Street. All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals. Kodaks, pocoes, koronas, premos, etc. Same block, Mrs. R. Maynard's art studio. Views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

Same Block — Maynard's shoe and finding store, 41 Pandora Street. Boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings. 'Phone 360b.

HARDWARE.

WALTER S. FRASER & CO., LIMITED—Dealers in hardware, iron, pipe, fittings and brass goods. Wharf Street, Victoria.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government Streets.

HICKMAN-TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe-fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and milling supplies a specialty.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

MOORE & WHITTINGTON — 150 Yates Street. Estimates given; job work, etc. Telephone 750a.

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad Street. Alterations, office fittings, wharves repaired, etc. Telephone 820.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

VICTORIA.

THE DOMINION — Victoria, B. C. Only modern first-class hotel in the city. Rates $1.50 per day and upwards. S. Jones, proprietor.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL—Corner Johnson and Store Streets. Bar supplied with best brands of wines, liquors and cigars. Good rooms in connection. Open day and night. Lorenso Reda, propr.

HOTEL SIDNEY—Only 17 miles from Victoria, one of the most attractive resorts on Vancouver Island; good roads, fine boating, two miles beach, view unsurpassed. Hotel rate $1.50 per day. Wm. Jensen, propr.

VANCOUVER.

HOTEL BLACKBURN—Rates per day: American plan, $1.25 to $1.75. European plan, rooms only, 50c., 75c., $1.00. Free bus to and from hotel. Westminster avenue, Vancouver, B. C. Telephone 897. A. T. Blackburn, Proprietor.

HOTEL NORTH VANCOUVER—The best summer resort on the Coast. New and up-to-date. Rates $2 per day. Special rates for families and regular boarders. Ferry service every hour to and from this hotel, foot of Carrall St. P. Larson, proprietor.

HOTEL DOMINION—Abott St., Vancouver, B. C. Convenient to railway and wharves. Rates $1.25, $1.50. Free bus to and from all trains and boats. F. Baynes, Proprietor.

STRAND HOTEL—European or American plan. Rates $2 a day; good rooms. First class cafe in connection.

BADMINTON—Popular resort for tourists, $2 and up. J. G. Clarke, proprietor.

HOTEL LELAND—Corner Granville and Hastings streets; one block from depot and steamship wharves; $2 a day.

THE COMMERCIAL—Turkish baths; best $2-a-day house in the city. Prescott & Heywood, Proprietors.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

HOTEL COLONIAL — Opposite Court House. Best hotel in town. Rates from $1.50 up. John E. Insley, propr.

OFFICES TO RENT.

TO LET—Two well lighted and airy offices in The Colonist building. Steam heated, with vault room if desired. Apply Colonist office. m6

LAUNDRY.

FOR LACE CURTAINS, BLANKETS — Work guaranteed. Prices moderate. Mrs. Smith, 83 Pembroke street. Telephone 338. j6

Choice Farming Property For Sale

200 acres Cowichan District; good cottage and outbuildings, orchard, etc.; 35 to 40 acres cleared; within easy driving distance of Cobble Hill or Duncan's station; good shooting on the property, and within easy reach of good fishing. This choice residential and farming property is for sale at a very reasonable price.

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 FORT STREET

WE CLOSE
AT 1 P. M. ON SATURDAYS
During June and July.

Telephone 413. SYLVESTER FEED CO., City Market

PROTEST FROM THE FRASER

Settlers' Association Calls Attention of Board of Trade To Railway Grievance.

At a meeting of the council of the Board of Trade held yesterday morning, the following letter was received from the Settlers' Association of British Columbia:

L. G. McQuade, Esq., President Board of Trade, Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir,—Having taken a deep interest in the development of the resources of our common country, particularly of the Fraser valley, I submit this as a good and sufficient reason for trespassing on your time and attention at this juncture. I wish to direct the attention of your honorable board to the route as surveyed for what is undoubtedly a link in the Coast-Kootenay railway, i.e., from Chilliwack to Huntington, thence to Port Kells, to connect with the Great Northern system. Now, I was under the impression the bonus voted by Victoria was to assist in the construction of the Coast to Kootenay railway, and not simply a short spur and ferry. In any event, the route referred to contemplates connecting the road with the Great Northern railway some seven miles north of the junction, where your spur connects at Cloverdale, and that distance nearer the Fraser river bridge and Vancouver. The line if constructed on surveyed route, will not be in the interest of the city of Victoria or of the municipalities of the valley, but as I conceive solely in the interest of the company, of which the local manager or president is also presiding officer, I cannot but believe but such action is detrimental to the city's as also the country's interests. Although by some of the tag tag and bobtail worthies who at present have control, we are looked upon as of small moment. I have a very vivid recollection of the manner in which this same class availed themselves of the efforts of the Settlers' Association, so ably and persistently seconded by the Victoria Board of Trade, in securing the assurance for the construction of the Fraser river bridge as a government work, undertaken for and on behalf of the country. You will doubtless remember our petition also requested the construction of the Coast-Kootenay railway should be undertaken and the construction on the same basis. Had this been done we would not have the selfish discrimination now so apparent. The time is most opportune to insist the line shall be constructed and owned by the government, let it be operated by whom it may, and with the assistance of the agricultural and rural population of the valley and the influence of Victoria, the injustice mentioned will be removed, we will get the direct route through the portion of the valley at present remote and but little developed, in which there are several fine tracts of timber. The lands are all patented, and with the advent of a direct line of railway, not only will the agricultural development be promoted, but there will be many small saw and shingle mills located along this route manufacturing the natural resources, which at present are destroyed in the process of clearing the land. These mills will all employ more or less labor, which will require supplies and why should not Victoria have as good an opportunity to furnish those supplies as Vancouver? In the event of Victoria taking action in this matter, I am satisfied these municipalities will be with you in your effort. Only today at the meeting of the Surrey Council I had the privilege of addressing that body on the subject, the result being they passed a resolution protesting against the existing order of things, and all being well, I hope to attend the Langley Council meeting next Saturday and get that body aroused on the subject; also Matsqui. If you think it well, I shall be glad to assist you in any line of action conceived in the interest and for the advantage of the people at large.

HENRY T. THRIFT,
Ge. Sec.-Treas. Settlers' Assn. of B. C.

The council was of the opinion that the matter should be acted upon promptly; but in order that the board may be in a position to act intelligently, the secretary was asked to write for further information when it will receive immediate attention.

PEOPLE OF THIS PLACE.

There are people in every town and village of this country who have been cured of itching, bleeding and protruding piles by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. Ask your friends about this great preparation, they can tell you of its great soothing, healing and antiseptic powers. More reputable people have endorsed Dr. Chase's Ointment than any preparation you can mention.

Winks—Funny thing. I met Dottey here on the street only a few days ago and now I understand he's way off in Mexico. It seems so strange.

Blings—Nothing strange about that. He was way off when he was here.—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, June 5—8 p. m.

SYNOPSIS.

The pressure has decreased on the Californian coast but a vast light barometer area is still central over Vancouver Island. Strong westerly winds prevailed today at the entrance to the Columbia river. Light showers fell at Tatoosh and a thunderstorm with light rain occurred at Winnipeg but elsewhere both east and west of the Rockies, fine summer weather has been very general. Much higher temperatures obtained in California, 88 being reported from San Francisco and 98 from the valley of the Sacramento.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	52	64
New Westminster	52	70
Kamloops	48	78
Barkerville	38	66
Dawson	44	66
Calgary	36	..
Winnipeg	60	84
Portland, Ore.	50	80
San Francisco	54	88

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Saturday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Light or moderate winds, continued fair and warm today and probably Sunday.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, continued fair and warm today and probably Sunday.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	52	Mean	58
Noon	61	Highest	64
5 p.m.	64	Lowest	52

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. ..... 4 miles east.
Noon ..... 4 miles south.
5 p.m. ..... 8 miles southwest.

Average state of weather—Fair.
Sunshine—7 hours, 18 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed 30.410
Corrected 30.427

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected 30.38

AFFAIRS AT FRANK.

Notification Sent Out by the Coal Company Last Month.

The following notice has been sent to this office with the request that it be given publicity:

THE CANADIAN-AMERICAN COAL & COKE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

At a special meeting of the board of directors of this company, held at Frank, Alberta, May 20th, 1903, it was resolved as follows:

That whereas the rock-slide from Turtle mountain, causing damage and loss of life as is now well known, it is decided to state for the information of those whom it may concern, that this company immediately after the said rock-slide, had very careful examinations made of said Turtle mountain by its own superintendent, and specially employed experts, the result of which warrants the belief that there is no immediate danger to the remaining portion of the town.

Instructions have been given for a complete survey of the west peak, and bi-weekly measurements of the creeks will be taken for the ensuing year under the direction of the company's engineer, and should these measurements show any increase of movement, the residents will be immediately advised of such.

The company believes it is the intention of the government to carry on similar observations.

In the meantime the mine will be reopened at several points along the strike of the coal measures, which are entirely safe from and free from any further rock slide.

The main shaft and main openings will be equipped with most modern, complete and up-to-date machinery, capable of a daily output of 2,500 tons.

The miners' dwelling houses and other buildings now on the southern portion of the town, will be removed to a townsite to be laid out on the north side of the C. P. R. tracks, towards and nearer to the base of the mountain on the north side of the pass.

It is desired to express appreciation and gratitude to all those inhabitants who have rendered inestimable aid to this company during the past, and assure its employees and other inhabitants of the town that no expense will be spared to ensure their personal safety and welfare in the future.

By order entered on the company's minute book, this 20th day of May, 1903, and signed. G. E. Wiltse, president; S. W. Gebo, vice-president and Gen. Mgr.; G. E. Wiltse, secretary.

The new hydroscope invented by Signor Pinos, an Italian, it is said, enables human eyesight to penetrate the sea to an incredible depth and for an enormous radius. A naval official who witnessed an experiment with the hydroscope in the Mediterranean says that the instrument can be operated from the deck of a ship, making visible cables and torpedos, and ought to nullify the dangerous character of submarine boats.

Mr. Richards, the Popular Train Dispatcher in The Canadian Pacific Railway Windsor Station, Montreal, Is Saved from Death by

Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets

After Ordinary Medical Treatment Had Failed to Cure a Long Standing Case of Kidney Disease, the Marvelous Tablets Accomplished a Happy and Wonderful Work.

It is a well known fact that kidney troubles are terribly prevalent in our midst, and cut down thousands every year.

The best efforts of physicians thus far have failed to stay the ravages of the deadly disease, and the medicines usually prescribed by practitioners only afford temporary relief. The strong and oft-repeated statement that "medical men utterly fail in the curing of Bright's disease and general kidney troubles," is true and incontrovertible.

Are you now experiencing any of the symptoms that mark the various forms of kidney disease? Are you sensible of a growing weakness, backache, fugitive and obscure pains in the lumbar region, drowsiness, emaciation, shortness of breath, dizzy feeling, disturbed sleep? Do you note brick dust deposit, or mucous or milky discharges and gravel in your urine? Has your skin a dry and harsh feeling, burning at night? Have you unusual thirst and scanty flow of urine? Are you losing in weight and strength?

If you are experiencing any of the symptoms referred to, you cannot afford to hesitate another hour. Be assured of the fact that deadly kidney disease has laid its iron hand on you. To banish the awful disease you must begin with Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets, which immediately arrest the gradual weakening of the kidneys that goes on from day to day. It is the only medicine that heals and builds up the diseased tissues that now pass away, cell by cell in the urine. One bottle of these tablets will quickly banish every warning symptom or the dread disease, restore strength to all weak and distressed organs, and give you back your former health.

In your time of peril and doubt, may Heaven direct you to follow the example of Mr. A. Richards, a Montreal official of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Richards, who is better known to the thousands who travel than even the honored president of our great transcontinental road, says:

"For many years I have been a victim of kidney trouble which caused me great suffering and much mental anxiety. Ordinary medical treatment failed to cure the distressing and dangerous malady, and day and night I continued to suffer, and was almost convinced that my cure was impossible. In the midst of despondency and physical sufferings I was advised by a friend to use Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets, and I bless the day they were brought to my attention. I have used two bottles of these marvelous tablets and can truly say that I am perfectly cured. I find my kidneys have been healed, strengthened and stimulated to healthy action, and working in perfect harmony with other organs. I now feel as well as ever before, and owe my present healthy condition entirely to Kidney-Wort Tablets. I strongly recommend them to all who suffer from any form of kidney trouble."

Will Secure a Sound Steamer

General Manager Lawless of Pacific Coast S. S. Co. Tells of Plans.

Lamorna Arrives From Glasgow With Big Cargo For Local Merchants.

J. F. Lawless, general manager of the Pacific Coast S. S. Co., who was in the city yesterday—having arrived from Seattle on the steamer Rosalie—said in an interview given to a Colonist reporter, that the Pacific Coast S. S. Co. had by no means abandoned the idea of a Victoria service, connecting this city with Seattle and Tacoma. He said that the company could not secure a steamer at present suitable to come and go from the inner harbor, and he was satisfied that the people of this city wanted to have the ferry steamer come and go from the inner harbor. A service could be given to and from the Ocean docks, it being less difficult to secure a steamer suitable for such service, but, this would not satisfy the people of Victoria, and the company did not intend to establish a service until the proper arrangements could be made to secure a thorough and efficient service.

He said it was possible that the Pacific Coast Company will acquire a steamer suitable for the trade, but it was more probable that a specially constructed steamer would be built planned to meet all the requirements of the service. One thing the public could rest assured of, was that the company had by no means abandoned the idea of establishing a service. The vessel placed on the route would be, in the main, a passenger steamer of the best type. It was probable, though, that no vessel would be placed in service on the run until next year, although this was by no means certain, for if the necessary arrangements could be made prior to that time, a steamer would be put in service at the earliest date.

The company is now planning the construction of two large steam schooners, which will ply between Seattle, Victoria and San Francisco. These vessels, work on which will be commenced at an early date, are intended to supplement the present line of steamers plying between the Sound, Victoria and San Francisco. The new steamers, which will be essentially freighters, will call at Victoria, as do the passenger steamers now in service, both coming and going. They will not run on the same schedule as the three steamers now engaged, their service, being for freight mainly, being less regular than the mail carriers schedule. However, said Mr. Lawless, when these two vessels are placed in service, the Pacific Coast Company will have a two day service between Victoria, Seattle and San Francisco.

Asked in regard to the proposal to build two new passenger liners, each costing a million dollars, for the betterment of the passenger service to and from San Francisco, which was announced a short time ago, Mr. Lawless said that nothing further had been done in that regard. It had not yet been decided whether the steamers would be built, for he said—that kind of vessel means a lot of money.

LAMORNA ARRIVES.

One of Cargo Ships Reaches Port From Glasgow.

The British ship Lamorna, Cormack, 2,169, which left Glasgow on January 4 with general cargo for Victoria and Vancouver, reached port last night after a passage of 152 days. She anchored in the Royal Roads about midnight. The Lamorna is bringing 1,500 tons of general cargo for local consignees, which will be landed at the Ocean docks. The local cargo includes large shipments of firebricks, and the ship also has a quantity of naval supplies.

The Chilian bark Hydra will arrive in the Royal Roads from Chemainus early this morning en route to sea with a cargo of lumber for Antofagasta. The Springbank is now loading at Chemainus.

Several new charters have been made for cargo from the Chemainus mills. Among the latest vessels fixed is the Challenger, which left Newcastle on January 4 for Mazatlan, with a cargo of coal, and will be leaving the Southern port about this time for the Royal Roads.

VICTORIAN ASHORE.

Car Ferry Was Fast For Short Time Yesterday.

Steamer Victorian, the car ferry vessel running between Sidney and Port Guichon in the Victoria Terminal Railway and Ferry service, was ashore for a short time yesterday morning when leaving Sidney for Port Guichon. She was turning to put out, and had just turned from the pier when she struck. With the rise of the tide, though, the steamer soon floated, and was ashore for but half an hour. She is not believed to have been damaged, and she completed her voyage. There were five empty cars on board at the time of the stranding of the steamer.

WILL BE COMPLETED.

Report That Schooner Lying in Frame Will Be Finished.

A report is current that the schooner which has been lying in frame for six years or more near the Star yards, is to be completed this summer for several local sealing men, and she will be despatched to the Falkland islands, where several local schooners as well as some from Halifax, despatched by local sealers have been making good catches. Mr. McDonald, who is in Vancouver making repairs to the ship Canada, is said to have received instructions to complete the vessel, and he will commence to plank the schooner as soon as he returns from the Mainland.

SPOKANE ARRIVES.

Pacific Coast S. S. Co.'s Steamer Returns From Her First Excursion.

Steamer Spokane, of the Pacific Coast S. S. Co., reached port last night from Skagway and Alaskan ports, returning from her first excursion trip of this season. Owing to the large amount of drift ice the steamer was unable to get close to the Muir glacier, she having been obliged to anchor to let the kodakers snap at the ice field some eight or nine miles distant. She was able, however, to approach close to the Takou glacier. The steamer had a full complement of round-trip passengers, having none from Skagway or Northern ports.

WILL FIND MARKET.

For All Wheat in the Orient, Says J. J. Hill.

The steamer Dakota, another of the big steamers built for the Great Northern Railway, will be launched in a few days. In an interview at St. Paul, President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern, predicts that the placing in service of the huge trans-Pacific freighter Minnesota and Dakota, will effectually eliminate the competition of wheat from the Dakotas and Minnesota against the Pacific Coast crop. This he believes will occur because better transportation will give the Coast wheat a direct market by which the interior crop cannot compete except at great disadvantage.

"If the great agricultural class does not benefit very much by placing in service of these ships, I know little or nothing," he said today. "Farmers don't care how big the ship is if it will carry their products to people who will use them. These ships will afford rates which will take grain from the Pacific Coast to China and Japan.

"If Coast farmers can find that market, not one bushel will go to Europe. Adequate transportation will take Pacific Coast wheat out of competition with the Northwestern crop. The entire wheat crop last year might have gone out through Pacific Coast ports to the Orient had there been ships to carry it. Think of that. If the wheat trade with China amounted to 1 cent per capita per day, that alone would mean $1,500,000,000 a year. The field is tremendous."

WILL INCREASE SUBSIDIES.

Japan to Give Further Aid to Merchant Marine.

H. Hursyla, a Japanese boat builder who has constructed a large number of vessels for the Japanese government, arrived on the Riojun Maru en route to the East. "Japan, for a nation of its power and importance, is far behind the other nations of the world in a merchant marine," he said in an interview. "We have advanced in every other way in the last 20 years greater than any of the countries of the Orient, and now the government has taken hold of the merchant marine, and one will be built of which the empire may be proud.

"The plan which Japan will adopt will be to fashion its merchant boats after those built in the United States. However, the crews will be organized after the British method. That is to say, the crews of the Japanese merchant marine are to be made naval reserves, so that in the event more men are needed for our increased navy in time of war, they will be available. This is the only point wherein we think the American plan is weak. These reserves might just as well be had as not, and it is not improbable that the time will come when their benefit will be felt.

"In the work of upbuilding this marine, it is more than probable that at the next government a subsidy bill will be passed. The people are in favor of this plan, and it is practically determined."

COTTAGE CITY SAILS.

Left Ocean Docks For the North Yesterday Morning.

Steamer Cottage City of the P. C. S. S. Company, which has been lying at the Moran yards for the some time undergoing repairs, sailed from the Ocean docks yesterday morning for Skagway, Capt. D. Wallace is still in command of the steamer. Among the passengers on the steamer were: Clarence Berry and Charles Lamb, two of the richest Eldorado creek operators, took passage on the Cottage City. Both are returning to the Klondike. Other passengers of note were O. B. Brown, of the Pacific Coast & Norway Packing Company, and E. H. Marrison, a Ketchikan quartz mine operator.

RATE WAR ON.

Cutting Started at San Francisco Causes War on All Lines.

The cut rate war inaugurated in San Francisco by the Oriental steamship lines operating from that port has extended to British Columbia and Puget Sound Oriental lines. Yesterday the so-called Northern lines took a hand in the fight. During the forenoon they announced a rate of $3 per ton for shipment of flour to the principal ports of Japan and China, and $5 per ton for wheat. The previous rates were $5 and $6 per ton, respectively, for flour and wheat.

These Northern companies are the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, of Victoria and Vancouver; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Boston Steamship Company, Seattle; Northern Pacific Steamship Company, Tacoma. Their action causes no great surprise. For several weeks it has been apparent that the Northern lines would be drawn into the fight sooner or later.

However, the contest does not give promise of long duration. F. M. Studley, managing agent of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, yesterday afternoon expressed the opinion that the Southern companies would soon be able to adjust their differences, enabling all to return to the former tariff.

The China Commercial Company, which operates a formidable steamship line between China and Mexican ports, is declared to have precipitated the present rate war by making lower freight quotations to and from the Orient than those announced by the San Francisco lines.

So far there has been no reduction in passenger rates, and the indications are that there will be none. The cut made by the Northern lines simply conforms to or meets the rates made by their Southern competitors. The steamer Atholl of the Chinese Co., cut the steerage rate outward in three, selling tickets to Hongkong for $15.

WRECKAGE AT VALPARAISO.

Feared That Foyledale Was Lost With the Ariquipa.

Further advices regarding the loss of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. state that the Ariquipa foundered at her moorings, and the captain, his wife and a majority of the crew were lost. The agent at Valparaiso cables that the steamship had eighty passengers on board, who were probably lost. The bodies of some of the crew have been washed ashore. Much speculation is being indulged in here among shipmasters over the probable identity of four vessels reported wrecked in the recent storm which swept over Valparaiso, Chile, spreading death and destruction in that prosperous city. Cable advices say a quartette of vessels were wrecked, and of these it is more than probable one was the British ship Foyledale, lumber laden from Columbia river, and which arrived at Valparaiso May 25. The vessel would have been discharged Monday, when the gale came on. Ship masters say the wind must have been a northerly gale, as no other would affect shipping in the roadstead.

The Foyledale sailed from Portland for Chile on March 16 with a cargo of 1,465,000 feet of lumber. Her master, Captain Kerry, his wife and daughter were well known in this city. Before leaving port, Capt. Kerry stated to a friend that he feared striking the "northers" off the Chilean coast. The Foyledale was well known here, having spent many months in Royal Roads two years ago.

MARINE NOTES.

The American schooner W. H. Talbot, news of whose charter for Victoria from Hakodate was given some time ago, is bringing sulphur for the Victoria Chemical works, the charter for the steamer having been arranged through Mitsui & Co., the well known Japanese shipping firm.

On the steamer Tartar, which leaves Vancouver on Monday for the Orient, Swift & Co., of Chicago, will ship 400 tons of pickled meats, stowed in barrels. The Chicago firm has been endeavoring to work up trade in their goods in Australia for some time, and the shipment going by the Tartar is a trial shipment intended to further their trade in the Orient.

About 2,000 tons of general cargo for Dawson via St. Michael, is awaiting shipment at Vancouver.

Tug Mamie has left for the North on cannery service, taking four scows laden with 52 fishing boats built by Wallace at Vancouver, for the cannery corporation, which controls the majority of the Northern canneries.

Steamer Queen City, Capt. Townsend, reached port yesterday morning from Ahousett and way ports on the Vancouver Island Coast. She brought few passengers, including J. A. Tolmson, steamboat inspector, and six loggers from San Juan. The steamer will sail for Quatsino and way ports on Sunday night.

The new steamer Clallam, which was built by the Puget Sound Navigation Company for the Victoria-Seattle run, will enter service on or shortly after the 20th, taking the place of the steamer Rosalie. The steamer Clallam will make an excursion trip to Port Angeles on July 4.

Steamers Eureka and Aztec, have been secured to carry railway equipment to the value of $120,000 for a 50 mile line from Solomon City to Council City.

The steamer Amur, of the C. P. R. Company, reached Comox yesterday morning en route South from Skagway, and she is expected to reach port this morning after calling at Vancouver. The Amur is scheduled to sail again tonight for the North, and she will have a good freight, including heavy shipments of groceries and supplies for Dawson by local firms. A large number of passengers, including a crowd of miners for Atlin, are booked to sail on the Amur.

The gasoline launch Henry Finch, which carried a party North to salve several wrecks and endeavor to locate the sunken Islander, has been at Port Simpson for some days making repairs to her machinery.

The tug Edna Grace, which has just been completed at Turpel's Ways, will be launched this evening. The tug, which has been built for Messrs. Brewster and McGregor, will be used in connection with the cannery work at Clayoquot Sound, and for general towage purposes. The vessel has been completed in about a month's time. She is named after the eldest daughter of A. G. McGregor, who will christen her.

ALL DOCTORS ADMIT.

Pure Blood Is the Bed Rock of Health.

Our bodies and minds are refreshed and strengthened by blood, and upon its purity our health depends.

A thousand disorders can be traced either directly or indirectly to an unhealthy condition of the blood. Among the most common are Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Eczema, humors and female irregularities.

When disease has entered the system through the blood, of course the only certain cure is a thorough purification of the blood. This is the best accomplished by Ferrozone, which attacks poisons of every description and makes the blood pure and rich.

No cases are known where Ferrozone ever failed to disturb debilitated people. It contains abundance of nourishment and strengthening elements that have lifted many physical wrecks from beds of sickness and made them well.

Speaking of restorative properties of Ferrozone, Mr. Cyrus R. Sargeson of Sydney, says: "I was in a dreadful condition with poor blood and palpitation of the heart for two years. I had scarcely any appetite, and suffered from rheumatism in the left shoulder. I noticed a slight change after the first box of Ferrozone, and when eight boxes were used I was a well man."

It may be exhausted nerves, a weak stomach or bad kidneys that drags you down. Be it one or all of them, Ferrozone will cure. Let Ferrozone assist you in finding and maintaining health. Price, 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50, at all druggists, or by mail from The Ferrozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

Ferrozone Assures Health.

Bacquerel has shown that radium emits cathode rays moving at the velocity of over 120,000 miles a second. A particle traveling with this velocity and starting from the earth would reach the moon in two seconds.

There is no article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonnia Backache Plasters.

For Decorative Effect in the drawing-room furnishings, there's nothing that surpasses a handsome lamp. For soft, restful light, there is nothing like a good lamp. Lamps in many styles and prices at Weiler Bros.

Two Hundred dozen "Regatta," "Negee," and "Outing" Shirts, just received. Latest styles and patterns. B. Williams & Co.

$25.00

MOST ANY MAN, careful about his appearance, is willing to pay Twenty-five Dollars for a suit of clothes. In fact, so many men count on getting their suits at this price, that we make extraordinary efforts to supply smart, correct, handsome suitings at the popular figure. We pick out the choicest woolens to be had, and make them up with the same care as we give to our higher priced suits. In fact, we use all our power and prestige to supply the best suits ever made. At TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

New, Fancy Cheviots, and Neat Worsteds. If you'll look, you'll leave your TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS HERE.

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Saturday, June 6

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SOCIALISM

By William Poland

Its Economic Aspect. The Socialistic Platform. The Theory Explained. The Theory Applied. Abolition of Private Capital. Political Theory of Labor. The Labor Hour No Measure of Value. The Idle Man's Wages. The Microbe in the Union.

THE SOCIALIST PLATFORM.

"Labor is the source of all wealth and all culture, and as useful work in general is possible only through society, so to society—that is, to all its members—belongs the entire product of labor by an equal right, to each one according to his reasonable wants—all being bound to work.

"In the existing society the instruments of labor are a monopoly of the capitalist class; the subjection of the working class thus arising is the cause of misery and servitude in every form.

"The emancipation of the working class demands the transformation of the instruments of labor into the common property of society and the co-operative control of the total labor, with application of the product of labor to the common good, and just distribution of the same."—(Opening words of the programme of the united socialistic bodies of Germany, laid down in the Congress of Gotha, May, 1875—where the collective principle assumed political importance in the form of the "Socialistic workingmen's party of Germany.")

"The economic development of civil society necessarily leads to the destruction of small industries, the basis of which is private ownership of the laborer in the means of production. It divests the laborer of all means of production and transforms him into a penniless proletarian, while the means of production become the sole property of a comparatively small number of capitalists and real estate owners.

"Private property is the means of production, which formerly was a means of securing to the producer the ownership of his produce, has nowadays become a means of dispossessing farmers, laborers and small merchants, and of making the non-laborers—capitalists and landlords—the possessors of the produce of labor. Only the transformation of private capitalistic property in the means of production—i. e., land, mines and mining, raw material, tools, machinery and means of communication—into common property, and the change of private production into socialistic—i. e., production for and through society—can effect that the extensive industry and the ever-increasing productiveness of social labor shall become for the downtrodden classes, instead of a fountain of misery and oppression, a source of the highest prosperity and of universal and harmonious perfection.

"The struggle of labor against capitalistic oppression is necessarily a political one. The laboring class cannot carry on its industrial struggles and develop its economic organization without political rights. It cannot effect the transfer of the means of production into the possession of the body social without possessing itself of political power."—(Extracts from the platform of the Socialistic workingmen's party, as adopted at Erfurt in October, 1891.)

"With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

"'Resolved that we call upon the people to organize with a view to the substitution of the co-operative commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder. * * * We call upon them to unite with us in a mighty effort to gain by all practicable means the political power."—(Extracts from the Socialistic labor party platform adopted at Chicago, October 12, 1889.)

"Against such a system (the present despotic system of economics) the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

"We, therefore, call upon the wage-workers of the United States and upon all other honest citizens to organize under the banner of the Socialistic Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers."—(Extracts from the platform of the Socialist Labor Party, adopted at New York, July 9, 1896. Reaffirmed, verbatim, in the platform adopted at New York, June, 1900.)

"To unite all persons who are in favor of the co-operative commonwealth as a substitute for the present competitive system."—(Expression of the aim of the Social Democracy of America, at special convention held in Chicago, June, 1897.)

THE THEORY EXPLAINED.

The economic question of the hour is the question of paternal government under that form of socialism which is now coming to be denominated collectivism. This socialism is something with which every one who by his single vote has a voice in the nation's councils should make himself acquainted. Unfortunately, its fundamental principle is often enough not thoroughly comprehended, not only by antagonists, but even by promoters. The socialism which we are asked to understand is not that which was identified with the Reign of Terror or the Commune. It is not the old-time communism or anarchy. It is an economic theory of state polity which has taken its place in the recognized politics of civilized nations, with a seat in imperial parliaments and a regular ticket in municipal elections. It is not a political economy, but an economic polity.

What is this new socialism, this collectivism? Its fundamental principle, with which alone we propose to deal, and which was announced by Karl Marx more than thirty years ago as the one necessary condition for the true economic social reconstruction, is the abolition of private capital. By capital we are to understand capital in the active sense, capital that is applied to production. Idle capital which is not applied in any way to bring a return, and which can be used only to be diminished, is not classed as capital to-day. The final object of socialism is to do away with private capital as applied to every industry, thus to do away with competition; and to substitute for competition a collective ownership of all the means and instruments of production. Whatsoever is to be employed in production is to be put under official control as a collective capital, and is to be common property. Results are to be distributed simply according to the contribution of individual labor which each one makes to the common welfare whilst employing the common instruments on the common material.

In this socialism there can be no private enterprise to yield a return in interest, profit or dividend. That is to say, there can be no competition. Hence there can be no private profit, no private agreement upon wages. Employment can be given only by the one absolute monopolist, the entire community. Wages can be only a certificate of the labor that has been contributed. This certificate is to be redeemable in the results of the common production.

Howsoever much we may have hitherto despised this theory, it is time for us to see that it is the tenet of the most widespread political party in the civilized world. It is a party that knows no fatherland, as it knows no mother tongue. It has cut itself free from all the prejudices of language and of traditional methods in government. It is even strong enough to-day to concentrate its forces in some constitutional, elective community, and by a single majority-ballot to take possession of the machinery of government.

The final, adequate end, namely, absolute common ownership, is not always stated in its fullness and simplicity in certain common-ownership platforms drawn up at the time of municipal and other elections. The collectivism advocated in these programmes is often limited to those industries where capital has already become sufficiently centralized to manifest the tyranny of monopoly and where the centralization is sufficiently organized to make the transfer to public control an affair of merely passing a law, signing a paper and paying a price. We are not considering here the advantages or disadvantages of certain municipal ownerships, as of water, lighting and passenger transport; or of certain national ownerships, as of railways, telegraph lines, etc. We are occupied solely with the question of ultimate complete centralization, the abolition of private capital, and the common ownership of all the means and instruments of production. The tendency of the broad socialistic movement is to this, as to an ideal, a goal. We are told that it is only by an ultimate reconstruction of society upon the basis of common ownership that all men will be enabled to receive a wage commensurate with their labor, a compensation due to them for the benefit which by their labor they bestow upon the community. It is seriously important, therefore, to understand at the beginning and to bear constantly in mind that in dealing with the collectivist theory we are dealing with a political theory of labor and not with a theory of idleness, anarchy, nihilism, dynamite or free plunder.

In the face of this latest scheme for the amelioration of the condition of labor, all the old systems for the reconstruction of society, the systems of St. Simon, of Fourier, etc., have passed into the history of theory. The new system itself is far from being clear, whether as to the details of method or of practically distributed results. However, its fundamental principle, the consolidation and common ownership of all the means and instruments of production, is clearly and unmistakably announced. This principle, at least in partial expression, is found embodied as a political tenet in every official socialistic programme that is presented to the people for their suffrage. It is the one point which is found in every socialistic programme without exception. And what is significant of its silent power is that it is recognized by governments the most antagonistic to it as a policy which may be legitimately presented to the people for their election.

In the socialist theory, then, the one sole cause of all the difficulties with which labor has to contend is free competition in production. This affects everything—the stocking of the market, the wages paid, the price. The wage-earner is at the mercy of the competing capitalist producers. Take away the one cause of the difficulties, take away competition, and the labor question is solved. The only way to be rid of competition is to have no competitors. The only way to be rid of competitors is to have but one producer. The only way to have but one producer is to make all the means and instruments of production absolutely common property, and to prohibit all private production for profit or sale.

This socialism has entered into the field to win, not by violence, but by the present conventional political means—that is to say, by a majority of votes. Though socialists feel that just now they cannot get this majority for the establishment of the social state, yet they are sanguine of ultimate success. They rely upon the enemy as their best ally in the destruction of the enemy. Under the conditions of industry which have been brought about by machinery and rapid transport, they are waiting for the competitive system to run its course. Within fifty years the old-time conditions—under which the tradesman owned his lot, his shop, his tools and the fruit of his labor, under which he found his own market and regulated supply to demand—have practically disappeared. Small proprietorships of peasant, mechanic, merchant, have given way to huge agricultural, industrial and mercantile capitalizations. The process goes on with giant strides. To use the expression of Karl Marx, "One capitalist kills many." The socialist, then, is waiting for large capitals to absorb the smaller. He will thus find created for him a few millionaires on the one hand and a race of wage-earners on the other. The essential preparatory work will be done for him (as he could not do it himself) by the trusts and monopolies, the inevitable outcome of competition. As the capitalists by absorption grow fewer, the workers must increase in numbers, and they must also increase in misery, since they can have nothing to say about production, market or price. This development must go on until the workers revolt by using the legal means of suffrage which has been put into their hands. But when they revolt it will be as a united, organized, disciplined body, into which they shall have been formed by the very methods of the capitalist system. Then, as capitalists expropriated the many for the benefit of the few, the many will turn around and expropriate the few for the benefit of all. This is the prospective evolution.

The plan of allowing all industries first to reduce themselves to a few controlling centres of capital is comparatively slow of execution. But it is regarded by the socialist thinker as a necessary preparation of the masses for the final step by which all the centres will be made one. Hence we do not find socialism attacking centralization. This tolerance it extends even to the matter of huge armies, feeling that when the new era dawns there will be no danger of a military struggle, since the armies will be made up from the ranks of the workers. Therefore, the socialist leader and thinker is not in a hurry. He knows that from private ownership of all the means of production according to the old competitive method, to common, public ownership of all the means of production, a single leap is an impossibility. He is satisfied with promoting the preparatory work which must necessarily be done, and which is actually being done for him by the monopolies, trusts, huge corporations. These centralizations are an object-lesson which accustoms minds to concede the feasibility of a still more centralized management. In the end all that the socialist will have to do will be to unite under one management the two, three or four great corporations of a given industry—steel, coal, oil, paper, sugar, tobacco—and then, at one stroke, by a combination of the industries, to eliminate the slavery condition of private capital and reap the fruit of common ownership.

The present phase of the movement, then, may be designated as one of party organization. The chief stimulus used to effect the organization, one that appeals best to individual sensibilities, is the picturing of the misery of labor. This misery is easily admitted to come precisely from the trust, and the trust is as easily proved to be the necessary consequence of private capital. In this is found a solution of what to many seems a contradiction—namely, on the one hand to expose and deplore the misery that comes from concentrated capital, and on the other hand negatively to promote the very capitalism that intensifies the misery. But there is a double purpose in it all; first, to show the possibility of a still greater concentration; and secondly, by exhibiting the private monopoly as the necessary consequence of competition, to increase discontent and make the suffering people clamor for what is presented as the sole remedy—the placing of all wage-work absolutely under common control. Hence we see the socialists refusing to endorse restrictive legislation against trusts, saying that this can only perpetuate the private competition which has been the root of all the misery; and that the only admissible legislation in the matter is that which makes for common ownership.

When we hear them using Proudhon's expression, "Property is robbery," we must be careful to understand that they do not charge the individual property holder of to-day with being a robber. They are attacking a system from which, they concede, the property holder has no escape, but under which the wage-earner can never get the value of his work. Under the capitalist system into which competition must necessarily fall, the surplus value of a day's labor, the profit, which once went at least to the small competitor, is now added simply to the accumulations of capital, to minister to the luxury of the few and to strengthen the few in their power of determining the serfdom of the many. The individual capitalist is not blamed for this. He is not accused of personally robbing the wage-earner of the surplus value of his work. He is recognized as being the fortunate one in what is called the "anarchy" of competition, an anarchy upheld by civil statute; and so long as he wishes to compete he must abstract as much as he can from the fruit of labor. It is the system, then, which has to be changed. The root has to be dug up. Competition must be eliminated, and in its place there must be substituted, also by law, a collective ownership in which there will be no wage-earners and no capitalists as persons adequately distinct. All must be producers for their own benefit in the benefit of all.

Once more, we must be on our guard against a prevalent vague notion that the main tenet of the actual socialism, collectivism, is the periodical dividing up and redistribution of all properties, so as to preserve equality of possessions amongst the citizens. Whatever may have been the meaning of some old forms of communism, the socialism of to-day does not contemplate this at all. It aims simply at common ownership of all the means of production, to the end that each one may receive a wage, a compensation due to him for the labor which he has expended upon the common production.

Still further, we must know that the socialistic system does not propose to dispossess the capitalist brutally, whilst depriving him of the privilege of drawing an interest on his capital or his plant. It will, of course, prohibit all private industry for profit, and thus all instruments and machinery, as private capital, will become useless. But the socialist proposes to make some compensation. Private producers will be privileged to transfer their plants to the collective state, and they will receive in return an annuity for a number of years, to be fixed according to the value of what they have transferred. This annuity will be in the form of labor certificates. With these certificates the common produce can be obtained and the common service can be utilized, so that the heretofore capitalist, and perhaps his descendants, may live in luxury for ten or twenty or forty years. But no one of them all may go into business; they may not produce; they may not make their capital grow. When the scrip shall have been used up, the descendants shall have to go to work like the rest of the people. We believe that the foregoing outline contains a very fair statement of the fundamental tenet of collectivism. We do not think that in the flood of socialistic journals and pamphlets there will be found a clearer or more comprehensive statement of the first principle of the party which bids for the political-industrial management of civil society. We have dispensed with citations, which, though they might lend an air of erudition, would add nothing to the conviction of a publicly recognized fact.

THE THEORY APPLIED.

Now for a practical view of the operation of the fundamental principle, let us suppose the socialistic state to be agreed upon, and an effort set on foot to put it into running order. There are three things which we may conceive to be necessary for the very existence and continuance of a civil community along the lines of material civilization with which no one would be willing to dispense. These three things are, briefly, freedom of individual demand, a more or less determinate unit measure of value for the purposes of exchange, and freedom of the individual to choose an occupation and to qualify for the same. No one accustomed to the present material civilization will be willing to change it for a new order of things, unless under that new order he shall be able to provide himself with what he needs, or thinks he needs, as easily as at present; unless he shall have some measure of value and medium of exchange no less convenient than the article which we now call money; and unless he shall have at least the same chance which he now has to select his occupation and to vary the same.

In the present advanced stage of material civilization these three things are necessary as stimulus or aid to the development of individual capacity. Now, it has never been demonstrated that a state founded on the fundamental tenet of socialism can supply these three needs of the individual in the modern civilization.

Take first the case of the supply for every individual demand. First and foremost before all things, what the new collectivist state will have to do will be to regulate supply according to demand. And if that state is to be a success, the supply must be regulated even better than it is to-day. We must understand at the outset that in the new state the entire production, the kind and amount produced, and the distribution of all things, in all places, for all emergencies, will necessarily have to be managed by bureaus or committees. It is hardly possible for a human intellect to conceive the enormous governmental machinery which will be required for this one function of the new state. There is here implied not merely the regulation of the supply of coal oil, or shoes, or perfumery, or books, or millinery, or tobacco, or quinine, or coal, or ink, rouge, razors, ice cream, fans, chewing gum—but the supply of each of these and of all of these, and of everything absolutely that is used and is called for, and of everything that may be called for.

If that new state cannot and does not actually do this, then, instead of being a liberation it will be an enslavement; instead of securing freedom it will open at once as the most galling despotism. In the system of free small competition I can always get what I want. The thing I desire may be useful or it may be useless; but, for the moment, I imagine that I need it, and so imagining, I can always get it. Under the small competitive system it requires very little demand to induce some one to undertake to supply the demand. I can always find a mechanic who will take my job and try to execute my idea. My idea may not be the most scientific. That matters very little to the mechanic, but it matters much to me, in my present mood, to have my idea carried out. This freedom of individual demand, taken in the aggregate, is a primary essential in the material benefits which man is to draw from civil society. I can always have my demand supplied when there is an individual personal profit to be made by supplying the demand. But where governmental machinery will have to be moved in order to carry out my odd idea—which to me is a very bright one—and where the committee can look for no special profit, but only for trouble, in deserting its routine, I cannot expect to get the service which I could easily get from the independent tradesman. Anything outside the established routine of production will then be obtainable only under the difficulties which now attend the passage of a law through a city council.

(Continued on Page 10.)

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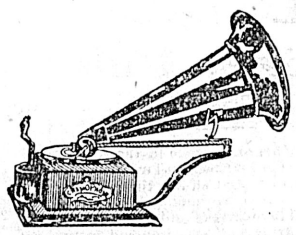

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AT

ARTHUR HOLMES

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SOCIALISM.

(Continued from Page 9.)

It is necessary to keep this point in mind—that in the new state the total population must inevitably be at the mercy of a ruling committee and of a system of committees, and that it is only through the goodwill of the committee that an individual can have done for himself what he pleases and when he pleases. In the suppression of free demand, therefore, by the elimination of free production, an insuperable obstacle is put to the development of individuality and to the practical, untrammeled exercise of that inventive spirit upon which the purely material progress of a community depends. The new system thus affects not merely the prospective progress, but also the actual contentment of the community; for there can be no contentment in a community when the individual is prevented from spending his earnings upon the things which he happens to fancy.

It is a patent fact that in the socialistic programmes this difficulty of supply to demand has never been satisfactorily or honestly discussed. There is abundant promise to the proletaire of magnificent festivals, pageants, excursions, concerts, which, every one, will be obliged to take in the crowd. But no regard is shown for that domestic exclusiveness of entertainment and that quiet relaxation which we all know form the true enjoyment of the better part of the community.

Under this new system, we have to recognize, there will be no usury, no private monopoly. There will be no tenancy or leases, no renting of houses, no real estate agents, no mortgages, no stocks or stock exchanges. There will be no display made by competitors in shop windows, no trading of any kind, no coinage of money, no silver question. Money means private capital that can be introduced into private enterprise for private gain. There could be no private enterprises. There would be only bureaus and committees to decide upon the production and transport of goods, according to the judgment which the committees would be pleased to pass on the needs of the people. Salesmen and saleswomen would not care what you asked for in return for your certificate of a day's labor. They could have no interest in pleasing you. You would have no chance to toss up the goods on the counters two or three times a week. You would have to know precisely what you wanted when you wandered into the dull warehouse on a bright afternoon. The markets and shops of today are merely a consequence of competitive production. In the new state there would be no occasion for them. There would be no page advertisements of startling bargains in the Sunday newspapers. There could be no advertisements at all. There would be no bargains, for there would be no rival establishments. The newspaper would be no power in trade or politics. There would be no trade. Politics would be a thing of the past, just as rival show rooms and warehouses and those obsolete terms, wholesale and retail.

Where, then, would the interest of the individual be supposed to come in? In this, simply, as we have stated, that every man would be supposed to obtain a wage that would be considered to represent the full value of his labor. And this leads us to speak of what we placed as a second requisite in the modern civilized state, namely, some approximately fixed and determinable unit measure of value for the purposes of exchange.

In the new state there could be no real money, as we understand the term. With us real money is both measure of value and medium of exchange. In the new state the two functions of money would have to be distributed. They could not be combined in the same article or instrument. As each member of the community would be supposed to be remunerated according to his contribution in labor to the general store or service, labor itself, in some way or other, would necessarily have to be the measure of value. The medium of exchange, then, since the labor or the product could not be passed around, would needs have to be a certificate of labor contributed. This certificate could not be in the form of gold or silver or anything which might have its own value, as a commodity, over and above the labor represented. In the socialistic state, then, the measure of value would be the labor contributed; and the certificate of labor would be the medium for the purpose of the common produce and the utilization of the common service.

The labor hour as the standard measure of value is, indeed, the pivot of the whole socialistic scheme. But it is a pivot which will support nothing; and any scheme which attempts to turn upon it must go to pieces from a thousand and one disasters. Moreover, after going through the long and laborious and specious discussions of Marx and the other socialistic solons, we discover that it is precisely this solitary, fundamental, essential basis and support of the whole superstructure that they have failed to determine, and that they do not dare to determine.

As a basis for the standard of value and for the medium of exchange there is nothing which I can conceive of as being less determinate or less determinable than the labor hour.

There are two ways only of counting the labor hour—by time employed and by value produced. Is all labor to be paid according to time given, with absolute equality? Or is the scrip certificate to have its purchasing power from a given amount which has been produced and which shall be regarded as the unit of value?

If the labor hour is to be paid by mere time, then, when you are working amongst a hundred men to produce the common store, and you are working harder than the ninety-nine, they will be receiving the fruit of your labor, and you will be receiving none of theirs. They will be reducing your wages and you will be raising theirs. This is against the fundamental tenet of socialism, i. e., that every man shall receive the full wage due to his labor. In a population of a million you will have to know that 999,999 are working as industriously for you as you are working for them. To be satisfied that the principle is in operation you must know that you are not laboring to cover over other men's laziness and fraud of time. If you give to each labor hour of the industrious, of the lazy, of the skilled, of the ignorant, the same remuneration, it will not take thirty days to banish from the community every indication of industry and skill. In sixty days the collective society will be bankrupt, because there will not be on hand the produce which the scrip calls for. If you get a dollar for your hour's work, no matter how much you do and no matter how you do it, it stands to reason that you shall not expend your care and energy to earn a dollar which you can get with equal certainty for the same slow, heedless hour which your neighbor devotes to the public service of production. It is simply incredible that intelligent collectivist-socialists of twenty years ago should not have seen the contradiction between the end intended, i. e., the remuneration of labor to its full value, and the means proposed to accomplish the end, i. e., the measuring of the value of all labor equally by pure duration. The system was certainly very simple. Its simplicity brought it adherents, especially among the indolent. The simple system helped to create the party, and we see it still practically set forth to-day in the unwise demands of some local labor organizations. But Marx and other leading collectivists of his day found themselves obliged to recede from too much insistence upon the time measurement for the value of the labor hour.

If we take the thing in reason, and in its entirety—as we must always do in discussing a scheme—we have to see that the scrip certificates for hours of labor cannot possibly have a purchasing power beyond amount and value produced. A labor hour can give purchasing power to a scrip only by reason of some definite amount produced in the hour of labor. If a thing has not been produced it cannot be purchased. Now, there are no two men whose hour of labor can be counted upon to give exactly the same results. Neither is the labor hour of the same person always uniformly productive. Thus the value of the scrip, to have any definite purchasing power, must be measured by the minimum production. It stands to reason, then, that each one will produce his minimum, seeing that he can receive no more for the scrip that testifies to his labor. We cannot conceive of the long continuance of a state where every citizen is doing as little as he possibly can, to the end that he may not be imposed upon by the idleness of all the other citizens.

The other way, as we have said, of making the hour of labor the measure of value is to take account of what is produced. This is, indeed, to eliminate pure time as a measure of value and to measure value by the need, desirability or mere demand (for demand may not be suppressed) of articles produced and services rendered. An estimate of relative value will then have to be passed on everything that may be demanded. As a certificate scrip for production of one kind will have to be accepted in exchange for service and commodities of every kind, it will be necessary to establish a ratio of value between each resultant of labor and every other resultant of labor. Each resultant of labor through all the stages of production will have to have its schedule of fixed ratios with everything that can be produced and with every service that can be demanded; since the scrip representing it will have to be exchangeable for everything to be found in the community. Now, if, as we are told, there is so much difficulty in maintaining a ratio between two metals as unvarying as gold and silver, the supply of which, as inert matter, can in a degree be regulated, how shall we make up ratios for the labor hours of fifty million persons applying themselves in a million different industries to the production of things that are unequally necessary and of shifting desirability? If pure time measure for the value of the labor hour was marvelously simple, in this other only alternative of the collective state, the establishing of all the ratios, we have something that is no less marvelously complex.

The difficulty of the ratios will become manifest in a brief illustration. Let us take simply the final labor expended upon the finishing of a few articles that are now produced. Let us say, merely by way of example, that for this finishing labor A produces in an hour 30 pairs of suspenders; B produces 80 gallons of molasses; C, the milliner, produces one spring hat; D produces 9 kegs of nails; E produces 25 gross of wooden toothpicks; F produces 19 gross of hairpins, and G produces 1 violin. We are taking only a few articles, and we are considering only the last touches upon these articles. We are not considering the multifarious distinct kinds of productive labor hours that have previously been given. For this we should have to introduce the ploughing of fields, the planting of cotton and cane and flax, the milling, the smelting of copper and tin and iron, the felling of trees, the sawing of wood, the harvesting and gathering and carding and spinning and weaving, the manufacture of machinery, the transport, the storing, the dispensing for distribution of material, etc., etc. We leave all this out, though it would have to be introduced in the complete scheme even for these few articles, as well as for a million more. Now, taking the labor of the finishing touches, where is the labor of the most value? Sit down for a year with your pencil and paper and work out the answer. Work your ten years, or twenty. You cannot do it. Half the world believes that a working equivalent cannot be found between two pure metals, silver and gold. How shall it be found between a million, between fifty million articles produced, between all the various kinds of labor results contributing to their final production? What are the precise relative values of the labor hour employed in weeding a potato patch, and the labor hour devoted to sewing on glove buttons? How many dozen glove buttons will balance an acre of potatoes? If you are a socialist and do not wish to commit yourself to paying for mere time, independently of what is done, you will be obliged to establish this little ratio, together with a million more. You will, besides, be obliged to re-establish the ratios every day according to the fluctuating value put upon anything and everything by the changing tastes of the community.

But let us suppose that you have succeeded in laying down a few ratios between commodities or various kinds of public service, say between street-cleaning, making ice cream, playing the bass drum and pulling teeth. The ratios could not be established with anything like the exactness of the ratio that can be established between silver and gold. But let us suppose that you have succeeded in working out the six ratios, showing the value of each of these kinds of labor hour in terms of each of the others. How are you going to decide who is to have the privilege of applying himself to the most lucrative kind of labor? Who shall be obliged to take the labor that is less remunerated, even whilst he is willing and anxious and competent to do the better rewarded labor? In fairness, there can be but one way to determine the individuals who are to have the preference—an examination test, established for every occupation and free to all comers. The whole land will be turned into a school of civil service contests. If you do not wish this endless examination, which will stop the wheels of business, you have but one alternative: you must allow the members of the committees to give the best places to their friends—and within sixty days you will have the community in a bloody revolution.

We dismiss altogether the question of hard labor which has been utterly unproductive for the community, a question that must arise in regard to agricultural labor wherever there is a failure of the crops. Time measurement here could be the only measure, and the prospect of a time measure, as we have seen, would always mean the minimum of exertion, and hence the minimum of food produced.

In regard to this third point, namely, choice of occupation, let us take a single case in the higher professions. In the collective state, who will be the physicians? If there are to be physicians, they will, of course, have to be educated at the public expense. As the young men to be educated cannot be expected to have laid by any labor certificates to serve for their support during the time of their medical studies, it is clear that they will have to receive for their hours of study—say eight hours per diem—corresponding labor certificates as for so many hours spent in the public service. And, indeed, their services will have to be specially remunerated; for, as they will be deprived of the active, open-air exercise which is the privilege of those who labor in the fields, they will require a more easily digested and hence a more costly nourishment. The daily bacon and corn-bread which would be the delight of the herdsman and of the log-roller would bring chronic dyspepsia to the medical aspirant; and it is important, as a matter of grave moment in therapeutics, that the physicians who survive should not all be dyspeptic.

They will all have to be fittingly supported during their studies. This being fixed, there arises the problem of the selection of candidates. Let us suppose that one hundred physicians are considered to be sufficient for a given quadrangle of the socialistic state. How shall they be chosen? All the boys and girls of ten years of age will have a right to demand that they be educated for the medical profession. Here at the start is an insuperable difficulty. But let us suppose that at length four thousand young men and women of the age of twenty years present themselves to begin the medical studies. Out of these it may be necessary to select three hundred, in order to make allowance for death and failure. The selection will have to be made by a committee? Will it select at random? That would not be the equality of distributive justice which is the professed aim of the collective state. Will it select according to previous examinations in schools of art and letters? Knowledge of arts and letters is not a criterion of certain very important qualifications which should be looked for in those to whom the lives of the community are to be entrusted. There are certain moral and physicial qualities which can exhibit themselves only in the course of practice, and which—any physician will attest it—go far to make up the necessary equipment of the medical practitioner who is to be of real value to the community. These things cannot be foreseen by an committee. Hence, no committee can make a fit selection of subjects for education in medicine.

We shall, nevertheless, suppose that the committee does make a selection of the three hundred who are to pursue the medical studies. As we have said, these students will have to receive their salary or wages for study. What guarantee can we have that they will really fit themselves for the best public service? For, the practice of medicine will have to be a public service, since there can be no competition. No more can be done than to establish a minimum percentage which one must reach in order to be accepted as the public servant. And in the doing of this the entire medical profession is reduced to a minimum of excellence. For, nine-tenths of those who, under the system of private competition, would have labored for a maximum of excellence, will, under the new system, labor only for a minimum which is demanded for the earning of the daily wage in the public service—the only thing they can aspire to. In a word, the entire profession is degraded, and the entire community is put at the mercy of the half-educated charlatans. Drugs, medicines, under the new system, will have to be as free as water. The members of the community, on labor hour certificates, cannot be expectetd to lay by enough to cover the expenses of a long illness. Everything for the infirm and incapacitated will have to be done by public hospital service. But where nurses and doctors and all persons entrusted with the health of the citizens are qualified for their service by a minimum examination, we may well pity the community that is subjected to the collusion of such servants whose wages are independent of the efficiency of their service.

This is but one illustration which we have chosen to pursue, out of a hundred thousand. The socialists do not go into these details. They are careful to avoid such details. They keep on crying, "The fruit of labor for the workman and down with capital." They pose as reformers; but their reform when investigated is seen to consist simply in tearing down and not in building. In no one of their programmes have they presented a practical, satisfactory detail upon any point of the new system which they offer to establish.

We may remark here that it is a necessary consequence of the socialistic scheme that every person who is at least willing to work must be entitled to the labor wage. Hence it must be a socially inevitable fact that at all times there shall be many who shall receive the labor wage whilst doing no work. For it is impossible that all persons in the same locality shall always be producing. Yet such persons are fully entitled to the labor wage, for the principle of equality demands that it be not arbitrarily given to one in preference to another. If however, actual labor should be counted a necessary condition for the receipt of the wage, then those for whom there would be nothing to do in a locality would have to be transported at public expense to another locality where labor would be possible. Thus there would be an endless shifting of populations; there would be a continual breaking up of families—a vital blow given to one of the fundamentals of human liberty.

To return to the second of our questions: the new socialism has set itself the task of specifying what it means by the labor hour as the measure of value—whether that measure is to be the time of the labor or the utility, necessity, desirability of the result: the hour or the product. As we have seen the product must necessarily enter into the standard. But, as we have also seen, this will give us a standard the most fickle, fluctuating and complex that could possibly be devised. For the purpose of avoiding a more bewildering complexity we have omitted to hint that even the use value of the product could be justly decide upon in no other way than by the voice of the whole community. If a few individuals want a certain article and this article has to be produced by them, the labor expenditure for their idea would be so much labor taken from the production of what is really desired and used by the whole of the community; and the diminution of the supply would mean an increase in the price of the commodity that is demanded by all. Socialist leaders see their dilemma. Hence they are reticent or overcautious in their expressions upon the use value of labor. They are apprehensive of the shoal of rocks upon which their phantom ship must go to pieces. For the most part, therefore, we find them still specifying by the time and glossing over the general use value of the labor in which the time is spent. But this mere time value, the equal wage for all time service, is the most galling civic tyranny that can be exercised upon the intelligence, industry and enterprise of a population.

Unfortunately, is is precisely this prospective despotism, to be exercised over the attentive, the careful, the industrious and the conscientious, that has contributed as much as anything else to swell the ranks of the new socialism as a political party. The lazy, the chronic grumblers, the dissatisfied, the improvident, are swept into the political maelstrom by the momentum of their own inerita. The late deeds of the socialists in Italy, Belgium and Spain are evidence of the methods by which a dangerous class of men, under the name of a recognized political party, are ready to execute their programme the world over. Debarred from political recognition under their own name or tenets, we find among the promoters of socialistic demands that entire class which, with change of time or locality, has made up what has been known as nihilism, the internationale, the commune, the "reds"—the class that has wrought all the destructive revolutions from the days of the "Terror." There are certainly intelligent and able men at the head of the collectivist movement. But so were there intelligent and sincere men at the head when the reform of the eighteenth century began; but they were swept away by a turbulent sea. It is the time standard for the value of labor which has, for the present, merged into the social collectivist party that entire class which wants a paternal state where there will be a wage for every hour; where a committee, representing the paternity of the state, will set the task; and where no one will have a chance to grow rich.

It is precisely the promotion of this socialistic time pay principle which has done most, primarily, to bring dishonor and discredit upon what ought to be, as five centuries ago it used to be, the most potent force to keep the social equilibrium. I mean the trades guild or labor union. The trades union has often enough alienated its friends and set itself in antagonism to those who would have been its best support, by insisting upon the time employed, rather than upon the excellence of the work done, as the measure of the labor wage. It would be interesting to learn how far the application of this socialistic principal, as the working basis of certain trades unions, has been responsible for some of the uncomfortable strikes by which communities have been afflicted. I have seen as many as seven hundred operatives walk out of one establishment because the manager refused to pay the hour-wage of the expert mechanic to one man who was not skilled and who could not do the work that was called for. The union insisted upon his having the full wage simply because he was a member of the union. And because the manager would not sanction this socialistic tyranny the whole establishment went out upon a strike by order of the dictator.

We have said nothing of the attitude of the new socialism towards religion Our purpose has been solely to consider the political possibility of the economic scheme as judged by its fundamental principle. The religious attitude of the policy would be matter for special consideration. This much, however, may be said, that the general literature of the movement, together with the character of a vast body of men from whom it is getting its support, leave no room to conjecture that it would or could be other than strictly materialistic, that is atheistic and purely irreligious.

Taking, then, the temporal view alone, we have to remember that there is no temporal advantage which can compensate a man for the loss of his individuality, his personal liberty, his native autonomy. In this view the development of individuality implies the right to earn and the right to learn. From what we have said it ought to be manifest that the collectivist paternalism stands in the way of individual development by practically forbidding the untrammeled exercise of the right to earn. But the scheme is equally obstructive of individual development in the other way, and as thus obstructive it is, perhaps, the more imminent danger to us at the present hour.

There is a slavery not alone of the body, but also of the soul. Besides the slavery of matter there is a slavery of mind. There can be a slavery not only of muscular energy, but even of the energies of thought. And it is precisely in the intellectual sphere—even in the temporal order—that socialism is to exercise its most disastrous effect upon the native liberities of the individuals of the collection. Under the system the individual cannot be priviliged to get the education which he knows to be best, whether for himself or for his children. The entire management of the intellectual culture will necessarily be in the hands of the bureaus. If the bureaus decide that a certain book is not to be printed, it shall not be printed. It will be consigned to oblivion with its author. If the author does not choose to mittee he cannot get into print; for the entire plant will be at the dictate of the committee. The committee cannot print everything at everybody's request. It will have to make a selection; and it will select according to its prejudices.

The most terrible tyranny, then, of the socialist state will be the tyranny over thought. It might be a surprise to many to hear it affirmed that where they would look last for the realization of the paternal despotism, namely, in the domain of truth and the realms of thought, right there has the socialist principle found its most comprehensive application. Men who would repudiate scornfully the imputation of an alliance with the collective socialist movement are doing more than any other class to promote that movement and to prove its feasibility. It is in the advocacy of control of the thoughts of the young through committees and bureaus that the new socialism is striking its strongest blows, silently and with telling effect. If people are not willing to be awakened to the truth of this, they shall awake upon a day to find that their sons and daughters have been led into an intellectual captivity such as has not been since the beginning of the world.

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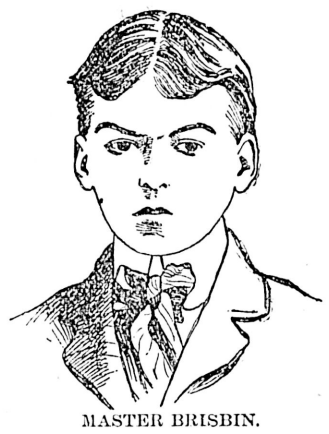

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Leave Victoria.		Leave Koenig's (Shawnigan Lake.)
9:00 a. m., 2:00 p. m., 4 p. m.	Sunday	10:42 a. m., 6:30 p. m.
9:00 a. m., 6:05 p. m.	Monday	7:30 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p.m.
6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 6:05 p. m.	Tuesday	7:30 a.m., 10:42 a.m., 6:30 p.m.
6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m.	Wednesday	7:30 a.m., 10:42 a.m., 6:30 p.m.
6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 6:05 p. m.	Thursday	7:30 a.m., 10:42 a.m., 7:50 p.m.
6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 6:05 p. m.	Friday	7:30 a.m., 10:42 a.m., 7:50 p.m.
6.00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m.	Saturday	7:30 a.m., 10:42 a.m., 6:30 p.m.

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Eeward C. Simmons Writes to Dr. Hills--Best Guides for Ambitious Youths.

The life of Edward C. Simmons, of St. Louis is an inspiration to the young men of today, says Newell D. Hillis in New York World. Mr Simmons was born in 1839, in Fredericksburg, Md. His father was of New England ancestry, and his mother came of German antecedents. He went to St. Louis in 1846, and was then eleven years old. He completed his education in the St. Louis High School, and when 16 years old secured employment as office boy with Childs, Pratt & Co. hardware merchants After serving three years with this firm he entered the employ of Wilson, Levering & Waters, hardware dealers, serving four years, when he was made a member of the new firm of Levering, Waters & Co.

Mr. Simmons was then only 23 years old, and his rise in the business world was little short of remarkable. Two years later the firm name was changed to Simmons & Waters, and in 1872, when Mr. Waters retired, the firm was incorporated under the name of Simmons Hardware Co. This was the first incorporation of tthe kind in the United States.

The business of the firm gradually expanded from year to year. Additional traveling salesman were employed, additional store room was secured, and today the institution does a volume of business greater than any similar establishment in the United States. Over 500 persons are employed by the firm.

In 1880-1881 Mr. Simmons was a member of the Board of Police Commissioners of St. Louis and during his administration the public gambling houses in St. Louis were closed in a single night. They have never reopened.

One of the principal gambling promoters was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary. He was pardoned by Gov. Crittenden on the day of his arrival at the State Prison, and Mr. Simmons promptly resigned as a member of the St. Louis board.

Two years ago Mr. Simmons retired from active control of the Simmons Hardware Company, and the presidency is now held by his eldest son. The family lives in an elegant home in Westmoreland place.

You ask me to give you a statement as to what, in my opinion, are the virtues that make success in commercial life and the faults and vices leading to life failures.

To the first I would reply:

Honesty and truth in the most minute matters are the first, absolute and essential groundwork of every successful business career.

To these must be added many others that are in a sense embraced in these two and yet so seperate that many think them entirely different.

Young men starting out in commercial life should know at the outset of their career that it is utterly impossible to successfully establish and conduct any large business unless founded on the strictest construction of rigid honesty and absolute undeviating truthfulness.

I think the "old saw" in our copy books which reads "Honesty is the best policy" is a very injurious one and should never have been written. It has done much harm. Children should be taught early to be honest because it is right and not because it is policy, and to be truthful because it is wrong to be untruthful.

A good horse trainer is said to work entirely by kindness. He teaches the colt while very young that man is his friend. The result is the animal is not afraid, but comes quickly to every man in reach expecting a caress or kindly word. He is reared in an atmosphere of kindness and has no fear, so that breaking him to harness and a useful life is an easy matter. He knows nothing but kindness and will do no wrong.

In like manner surround a boy with an atmosphere of honesty and truth, where nothing less than that is ever thought of, much less uttered, and he is a stranger to anything dishonest or untruthful.

Other qualities necessary to success are neatness, promptness, gladness, kindness, good nature and politeness, being quick to perceive and prompt to act.

Personal apnearance, so far as neatness is concerned, has much to do with commercial success, and especially in getting a place or getting a start. I have often told boys or young men who impress me favorably when applying for a position to come back again, because I wanted to see how they appeared on their second visit, and then again put them off to a third call for the same purpose. On their first application they are almost invariably neat and tidy; on their second generally not quite so neat, and on their third frequently very untidy, clearly showing that they are naturally not neat. This always ended the matter as far as I was concerned.

Hence I say, Young men, be neat and clean, and if you cannot keep clean, keep as clean as you can. It is often an important factor in your lives. The lack of neatness and cleanliness has often prevented a young man from obtaining the position he so anxiously sought.

I regard promptness as absolutely essential to commercial success—promptness is every obligation of life. This is largely if not wholly a matter of habit, and the lack of promptness I regard as a very bad habit and one that often contributes much to failure. I have often noticed in church that those who are promptly in their pews this Sunday will be there promptly next Sunday and so on through the year, and those who were tardy last Sunday are again late this Sunday. It is all habit. I therefore say emphatically to men, be prompt in all you do if you would be successful in business life. Prompt to arise, prompt to your meals, prompt to your place of business, prompt to reply to questions and prompt to do your duty in that state of life to which it has pleased God to call you.

Next I say, be gentle; cultivate it; try to become so. You can do it if you try faithfully and steadfastly. Almost every American boy of right ideas wants to be considered a gentleman, and always resents it if he is told he is not a gentleman, but many, yes alas! too many, forget that to be a gentleman one must be gentle; that it is impossible to be a gentleman unless one is gentle.

I was impressed with the ignorance of boys on this subject by a little circumstances that happened not long since in my store. A boy of about seventeen years of age was answering the telephone in a most unpleasant "sing-through-the-nose" sort of way, making it disagreeable to all who heard him.

When he had finished I called him to me and, in the gentlest tones that I could command, I said: "Willie, do you know what a gentleman is?" "Oh, yes, sir! Of course I do," he replied. "Well, what is it?" "A gentleman is a man wao wears good clothes."

Being a little surprised, I called another boy near by and said: "Joe, do you know what constitutes a gentleman?" "Yes sir. It's a fellow who's got lots of money."

Quite interested in these responses, I called a third boy, and his reply was as confident as the others that he knew. He said: "A gentleman is a man who can go anywhere."

Not willing to give it up, I called a fourth boy, who quickly assured me that he knew for sure what a gentleman was. He said: "A gentlemanu is a rich man's son."

I still perservered and called a fifth boy whose answer was that "A gentleman is a man that knows a lot." Not one of these boys associated the idea of a gentleman with a man who is gentle. I could not help moralizing as to their training and family influences.

In the list of virtues requisite to success I would attach much importance to kindness, and by that I mean to try earnestly and honestly to follow the Golden Rule.

Last and not least, I would mention the exceeding great importance of politeness. There is nothing that I know of, next to honesty and truth, that so contributes to success as politeness.

You cannot be too polite. No one ever is, but many people are not polite enough Politeness is the cheapest and yet often the best capital in the world. You can draw upon it in unlimited qualities. It pays a large interest and costs nothing.

I would say to all young men, Do not keep your politeness down in your boots where no one can see it. Let it out. Keep it in front of you and all around you. If you are polite to everybody, everybody will be polite to you. The best people in the world are polite, and I am sure you want to know the best people.

Be polite at home to your father and mother, to your sister and to your brother. Tell them good-morning when you come down and good night when you retire and do it in a pleasant, cheerful tone of voice.

When you get to your place of business say good-morning to your business associates, and especially to those under you or occupying positions inferior to yours. When you speak do it politely and gently. Try to make the world a more pleasant one because you have lived in it. Help to make others happy, and also contribute much to your success in commercial life.

Perhaps it may be asked here, how is a young man to accomplish all these things? Possibly he may not know that his face is long, and his looks sober; that although there is sunshine in his heart, ihis face does not reflect it, that he means well, but does not do well.

I answer by a systematic daily reflection on these subjects. Let him make out a list of the virtues he wishes to acquire, and read them over every night, spending at least five minutes before retiring in self-examination; let him do this regularly, systematically, never omitting it, and I am sure he will soon feel an improvement, and before long obtain the desired end.

One of the best things I know of for a young man to do is to repeat to himself aloud in the privacy of his room, at least once a week, the Ten Commandments, and examine himself by the light of each one as he utters the words, to see if he has observed all of these laws. Every American boy should try to be an improvement on his father,—a better man if possible by reason of higher educational advantages, and the rapid progress made in every generation in the various higher orders of civilization.

As to the vices leading to life's failure,—they are many, but the chief ones are few in number. Gambling in any form is one of the worst of these. Any young man who gambles, be it ever so little, is in danger. No good merchant will employ or retain in his employ a young man who gambles.

The use of intoxicants is the most prolific of all the vices to bring downfall to a young man in commercial life. With all the emphasis I possess I would say to all young men seeking their fortunes in commercial life—avoid intoxicants of all kinds. Never begin the use of them, and you wlil have but little temptation in after life. The use of rum and other intoxicants is the greatest of all sources in causing commercial failures among the young men just embarking in business.

As to the faults, I would say, they are just the reverse of the Virtues I have named, for without neatness, promptness, gentleness, kindness, good nature and politeness, your chances of success in commercial life are very slender.

There is one more fault, or rather bad habit, that I would refer to in closing, and that is, the use of tobacco. If I were again a young man, just starting out in commercial life, I would not use tobacco. It is injurious to young persons. It is a filthy habit, and an expensive one. If you chew tobacco you will expectorate, and that is certainly a filthy habit, so that instead of making yourself agreeable to those with whom you come in contact, you are a nuisance; which should be abated or removed. If you smoke in business hours it will interfere with your business. No man can work as well, or accomplish as much when smoking, as without.

I have in my employ perhaps one thousand people, mostly young men, and I would much prefer that none of them used tobacco. Leave that to older people who need the solace of the weed.

Save your money; you will need it some day!

A man who uses tobacco always wastes his money. No man who was smoking, or using tobacco at the time he applied to me for a situation, was ever employed by me. Take the safe side, and let tobacco alone.

I heard a little story recently which illustrates the spirit of this article: Two Irish ladies by chance came out of the alley at the same time. One said in a cheery way, "Gude marnin,," to which the other replied "Gude marnin', Mrs. OHallahan, gude marnin' to you. How's yure gude health this marnin?—not that I care a rap, but by way of introducing the conversation." Irish wit, but good wit, trying to make it pleasant for some one else, which is one of the great secrets of life's happiness.

EDWARD C. SIMMONS.

The last censous giving the value of poultry raised in the United States during the year 1899 at $136,891,877; of eggs produced in the same year, $144,286,185.

SALT IS AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY.

Experiments have proved that man and all herbiferous animals have a decided appetite for salt, and cannot thrive without it. As salt is the only mineral not already present in natural foods which is necessary to civilize human existence, an explanation of the part it plays in the building up and nourishment of the body seems to be a matter of general interest.

This explanation has been made at length by M. A. Dastre, the eminent French physiologist, and the following in a condensed translation of the essential points:

Salt seems to have been used almost without exception in all places, times and civilizations. Today it seasons the wretched meal of the Soudan negro and the carefully selected repast of a European table. We find the same predilection for its use as far back in history as we can go. The Jews offered it to Jehovah with the first fruits of the harvest, and the fruits of the earth; Homer calls it divine and chronicles its use in the repast of its heroes; Tacitus tells of furious wars between the Germanic tribes for the possession of salt springs near their territories.

Yet there are populations, ethnic groups and castes that have never adopted it. The Egyptian priests did not salt their food. Plutarch was astonished at this strange disdain. Sallust says that the Numidian did not care for salt. And in the same way we see around us side by side with animals of the farm that are very fond of it, the dog and cat do not care for it at all.

These exceptions have been for a long time considered as inexplicable. It could not be understood how the need for salt could, in certain cases, be as imperative as true physiological needs, such as hunger and thirst, while in others it seemed entirely foreign to the organism. A learned physiologist, M. Bunge, of Basel, has thrown some light upon this obscure question. After an extensive investigation, ethnographic, historic and geographic, he has drawn the primary conclusion that the use of salt is connected with the kind of diet. Salt is a necessary compliment to a vegetarian regimen.

Among animals it is the herbivora that seeks it with avidity. Carnivora are indifferent to it, or even regard it with disgust. Among men the appetite for this seasoning exists, especially in those whose food consists of leguminous vegetables and cereals; that is to say, among agricultural populations, or at least among those who live on a mixed diet. On the contrary, those who do not care for it are the pastoral tribes that live upon milk and meat that they derive from their flocks and herds, hunting tribes that subsist upon the products of the chase, and fishing populations who although they dwell by the sea or at the mouths of rivers, where they can get plenty of salt, yet do not use it. Now if this is really the case, we may at least consider that the correlation between these two phenomena, the development of agriculture and sedentary life on the one hand and the use of salt with the food on the other is worthy of investigation.

If we make a list of foods arranged according to the increasing quantity of potash which they contain, it will be seen that animal substance (blood, milk, meat) stand at the head, while lowest are vegetables (beans, strawberries, potatoes, clover). Still, there are some remarkable exceptions. Rice, for example, is very poor in potash, a kilogramme of rice in a dry state furnishes only a gramme. It is true that it furnishes still less soda (33 times less). In this respect the rice diet approaches an animal diet; and in fact, provokes but a slight appetite for salt. On the contrary a killogramme of potatoes contains 24 grammes of potash and 60 times less of soda. This food approaches, from this point of view, the vegetarian type in its perfection.

The information given us by chemical analysis may then be succinctly stated as follows: The vegetable kingdom furnishes the economy with much potash and very little soda—about 25 to 150 times more potash than soda. On the other hand, the animal kingdom reduces the supply of potash without reducing in the same degree the supply of soda.

All this is perfectly true and interesting in itself, but it may be asked what it has to do with the question we are considering, and what hidden relations there is between the proportion of potash that distinguishes the two diets and the inequality in the need for salt which they produce. M. Bunge believes that he has discovered this relation. His hypothesis is that potash is responsible for our like or dislike of salt in cookery. This he justifies by a series of closely connected inductions. The need for salt is the consequence of the loss of salt from the organism, as thirst is the consequence of the loss of water due to hemorrhage, transpiration of other causes.

Salt plays an important part in the digestion of food. At the same time that it puts in motion the secretion of the stomach it furnishes it with materials, at least with some of them. Hydrochloric acid, which is characteristic of the gastric juice and insures its digestive efficacy, is derived, from salt, from the chloride of sodum of the blood. The same origin should be ascribed to the chlorine compounds found in the juices of the stomach, fixed chlorides and organic chlorine. In other terms, the material for the chlorine compounds of the gastric juices comes primitively from the salt of our food.

Ordinary salt, the chloride of sodium, is one of the constituent elements of animal organism, existing everywhere in them. The blood has a saline taste more or less marked; all the secretions are salty; the tears themselves are more salty than bitter, whatever good people may say about them. Salt water, in fact, bathes all living particles, and leaches continually form the organic structure, escaping from all its tissues, carring with it the waste matters which should be rejected from the body.

Common salt is more suitable than any other for this purpose. In a dose of 9 grammes per 1,000 it forms a solution innocuous to the anatomical elements, that can circulate around the most delicate of them without causing the least damage. This close association with salt has become habitual to them from immemorial usage; they have adapted themselves to it, another mineral constitutent should be too abruptly substituted for it. In certain animals that have been bled to exhaustion, life may be kept up for some time if the blood is replaced by a saline solution, named, because of its properties, the physiological solution.

A turtle or a frog in whose veins this fluid circulates continues to live for a considerable time. Certainly this is not a generous liquor; the living alimentary particles find in it nothing by which they can be nourished and sustained, and they can live in it only as long as their own reserves may last, but at least it does them no harm.

The effect of the elimination of salt from the diet of a salt-eating animal, as described by Forster, well proved the conclusion that the mineral is a necessary ailment. The animal grew more feeble day by day. Nervous troubles appeared, consisting at first of habitual inertia, paralysis of the limbs and later of convulsive seizures and attacks of madness. The gastric secretion diminished at once. Towards the last it no longer contained hydrochloric acid. Grave digestive disturbances finally intervened. The animal, however, lost but little in flesh; its pining away, its corporeal and physical failure, was but the result of the suppression of mineral salts. The lack of common salt was, doubtless, but a single factor in the production of these phenomena.

We have just seen the ill effects of a deprivation of salt. We should perhaps say a word about those which result from its excessive use. It is known that if taken in amounts beyond the average it causes thirst and an increase in the renal excretion.

Besides taking an active part in certain of the vital phenomena, common salt fulfils better than any other substance the conditions of a medium that is indifferent and yet suitable for the physiological necessities of living matter. In animals as well as in plants, in the mobile corpuscles of the blood as well as in the fixed elements of the tissues, living protoplasm is always rich in potassic salts. The interior medium which bathes it abounds, however, in sodic salts, particularly the chloride of sodium, resembling in this respect sea water, which might, if properly diluted, circulate in the veins and replace for a time the plasma of the blood, as we have seen may be done with the physiological solution.

Some naturalists, recalling the circumstances under which life appeared on the globe, and the manner in which it was for a long time maintained in the saline waters of the Palaeozoic seas, have thought they perceived in this fact the survival of the ancestral condition.

From this point of view, chloride of sodium would be an element handed down from remote times, belonging to a medium suitable to animal life, to the blood and to the organic humors; and salted food, by introducing it about the anatomical elements of the body, would recall the marine origin of animal life, would connect, as one may say, the physiology of the present with that of the past.

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By their Attorney-in-Fact,
A. R. WOLFENDEN.

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LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Port Simpson Land and Improvement Company, Limited, will at the expiration of thirty days from the date hereof apply to his Excellency the Governor-General in council for a grant to the foreshore rights in the Port Simpson Harbor in the Province of British Columbia adjoining the east fractional thirty (30) chains of section four (4) township one (1), range five (5), on the official plan or survey of the coast district in the Province of British Columbia, of which said lands the said company is the registered owner and notice is further given that the plans of the said foreshore have been deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa and with the Registrar of Deeds at Victoria, B. C, pursuant to the statute

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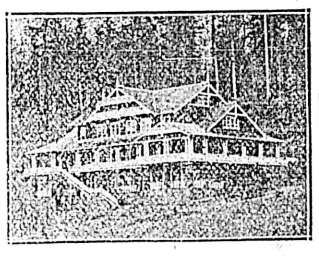

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ADVERTISERS

TRY COLONIST "WANT" ADS.

YOU GET MORE REPLIES THAN FROM ANY OTHER PAPER IN THE PROVINCE.

Animal Fables and Puzzles

BY W. M. GOODES

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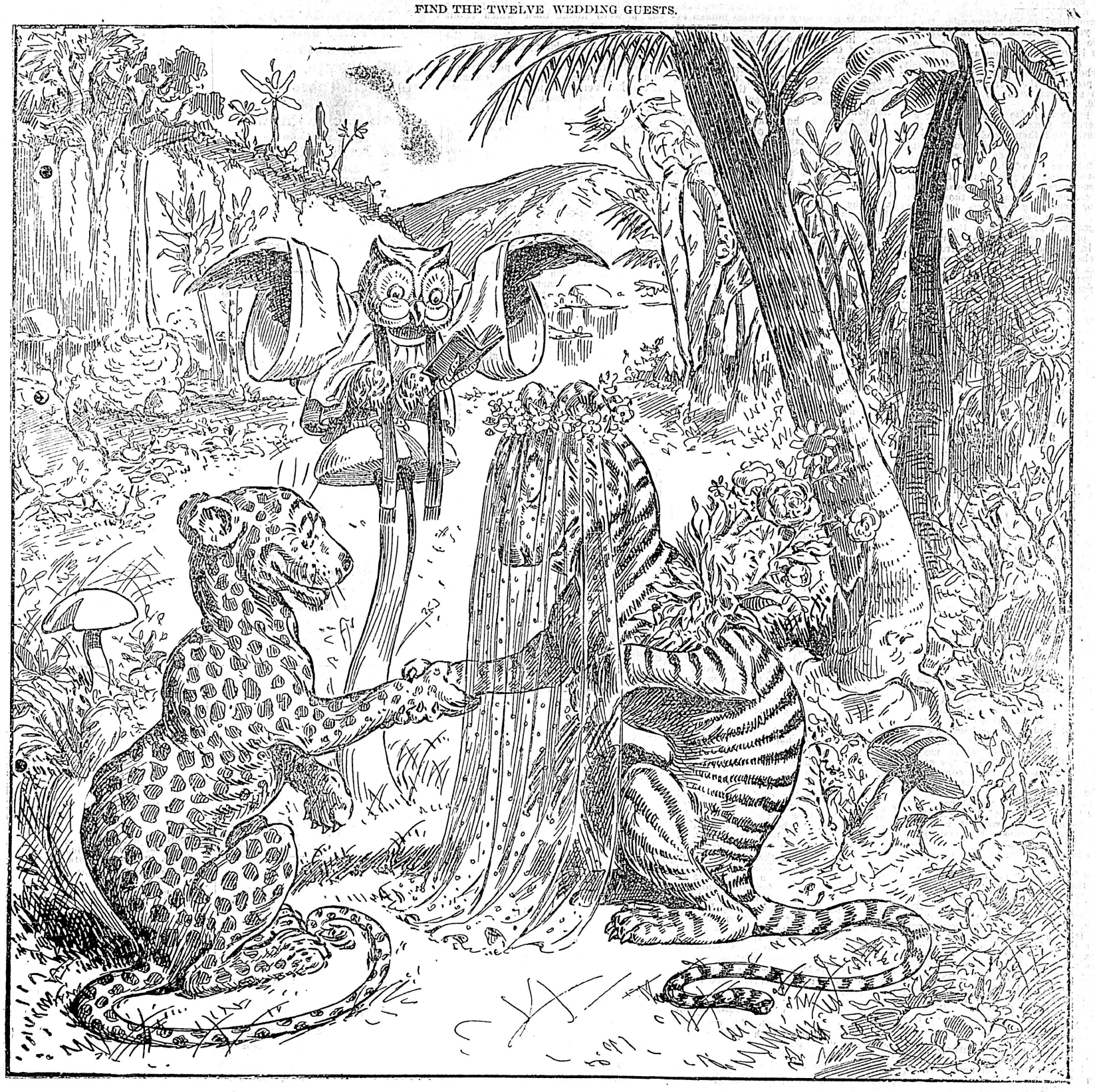
The Tigress' Bridal.

FIND THE TWELVE WEDDING GUESTS.



Once upon a time there was about to occur in the jungle an event of unusual importance, and never within the memory of the oldest inhabitant had there been any such doings before, for this affair was to eclipse all previous efforts of the kind. It had been the one topic of conversation for weeks, and all the anxious mothers and longing daughters looked with envy on the Tigress, for she was to be married. The only creature who showed evident displeasure at the approaching nuptials was the father of the bride-elect, and he was unreconcilable. She having been the idol of her father's heart since she was knee high to the measles, it was only natural that he should feel grave concern for her future welfare. Her fiance, the Leopard, had proven himself distasteful to his intended father-in-law on many occasions, and in the language of the up-to-date youth of that period, he was "on to him." The Tigress had been reared in the lap of refinement and luxury, and her intellect and gentleness of disposition had won her many admirers in her own circle, so that she might easily have chosen for her companion in life one more worthy of her than the Leopard, for he was very much her inferior in every way. Her father had repeatedly tried to convince her of the folly of an alliance with one so far beneath her, but because she was in love she failed to see it that way, for "love is blind." While the mother was a good and worthy creature in most ways, she seemed to lack the foresight possessed by the father, and, although the difference in station and natures of the young couple may have caused her some slight apprehension, still she lost no sleep over it, and went on with the preparation for the wedding with unabated delight. At last the wedding day arrived. The affair passed off nicely, and was conceded to be the most gorgeous and brilliant event since the funeral of Cock Robin, and amidst the usual deluge of rice, old shoes and good wishes, the happy pair went forth into the world to enjoy their honeymoon and, presumably, many, many years of wedded bliss. After all the excitement incidental to such affairs had passed away, the young couple settled down in life and waited for the stork to pay them a visit. Of course, as with most married people, there arose little differences between them, and, had the Leopard been of the same gentle and refined turn of mind as his bride, they might have passed off as only little misunderstandings; but, alas! his true nature now began to assert itself, and things went from bad to worse. Instead of being able to exalt his nature to the level of her own, as she had planned, she found herself sinking to his plane, and she began to realize to her sorrow that the only way to get along with her spouse was to be a brute like he was. To one of her gentleness and refinement such a thing was so repugnant that she went back home and got a divorce.

The moral of this fable is that "A Leopard Cannot Change his Spots."

W. M. GOODES.

ADVERTISERS

TRY COLONIST "WANT" ADS.

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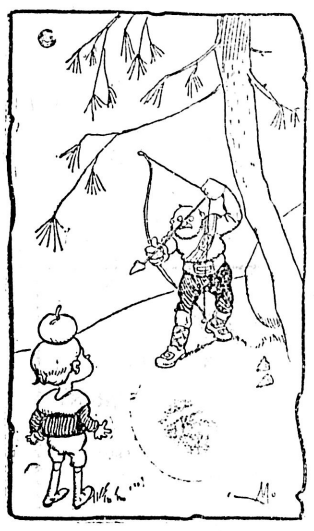
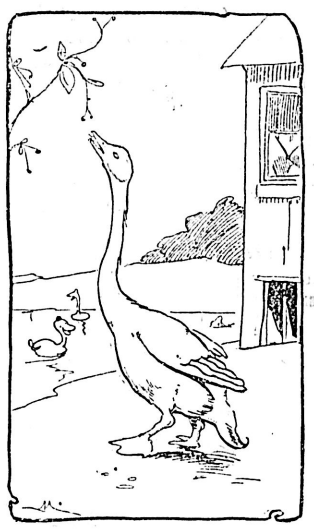
Below we print ten pictures. Each represents the name of a fruit. The first is Date—see if you can guess the rest. Answers for current weeks will be furnished only to actual subscribers.

ONE



TWO



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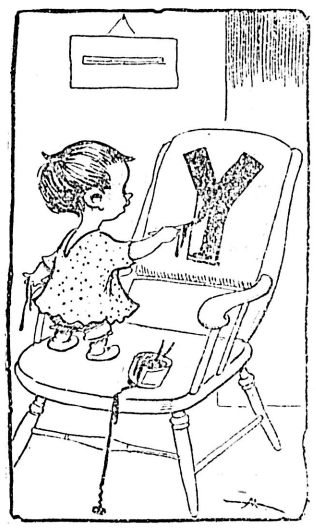
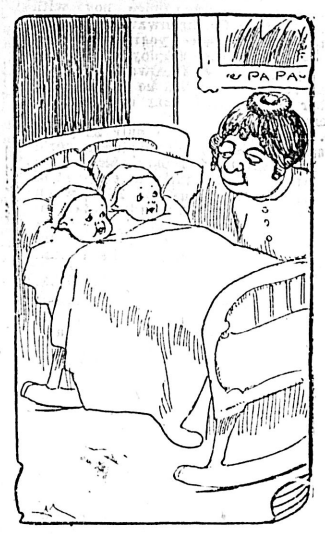


FOUR

FIVE

The following are the other five pictures. Each represents the name of a fruit.



SIX

SEVEN

EIGHT

NINE.

TEN

FIND THE LAD'S DOG.

ANSWERS FOR MAY 23.

No. 1—Beetle.
No. 2—Butterfly.
No. 3—Dragon Fly.
No. 4—Caterpillar.
No. 5—Gnat.
No. 6—Hornet.
No. 7—Katydid.
No. 8—Mosquito.
No. 9—Spider.
No. 10—Woodtick.

HOW A FAMOUS SONG WAS WRITTEN

Chicago Tribune.

Efforts by veterans of the great Civil War to discover the authors of "John Brown's Body" from the ash heap of time have brought to light the history of the stirring song.

A man in Oshkosh is able to tell the story, for he was one of the original quartet that sang it over 40 years ago, and he assisted in the evolution of the song. This modest veteran of the rebellion, who was one of the men who made the memorable escape from the tunnel at Libby Prison, is James Howard Jenkins, president of the German National Bank at Oshkosh.

This is how Mr. Jenkins tells of the birth of the song: In the early spring of 1861 the Boston Light Infantry, a battalion of three companies, under command of Major Rogers, of the Boston Journal, was sent to Fort Warren in Boston harbor, for drill and garrison duty. This battalion was made up largely of the better class of city boys and was to Boston what the Seventh Regiment was to New York.

When the demand for troops became pressing the battalion offered its services which, however, could not be accepted, save as it could be incorporated in one of the regiments then forming. Accordingly the batallalion was disbanded and a rush was made by its members to enlist in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Regiments. The Twelfth was completed first and was sent to Fort Warren for organization and drill.

Among its members were many excellent singers. One of the male quartets was composed of four Sergeants—Jenkins, Brown, Edgerly and Eldredge—who were continually on the lookout for a good marching melody upon which to construct a regimental war song. From some unknown quarter came a verse:

John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave.
His soul is marching on.
Glory, glory, hallelujah !

In searching for a fitting tune they adapted an old camp-meeting melody sung by the colored Methodists at the Martha's Vineyard camp-meetings to the words:

Come, brothers, will you meet us?

The song "took" at once, and the simplicity of the chorus, with its swing and lilt, made it at once popular. The verses that followed were improvised from time to time. The death of Colonel Ellsworth, which occured at that time, occasioned the verse:

We lament the death of Colonel Ellsworth,
And his pets (his Zouaves) will meet him on the way.

The second tenor of the quartet was a short, broad-shouldered Scotchman named John Brown. When he put on his knap-sack for the first time, with his red-lined overcoat rolled on its top, he looked so topheavy that the boys laughed at him. But, quick witted and good natured, he retorted by marching up and down singing:

John Brown's Knapsack is strapped upon his back.

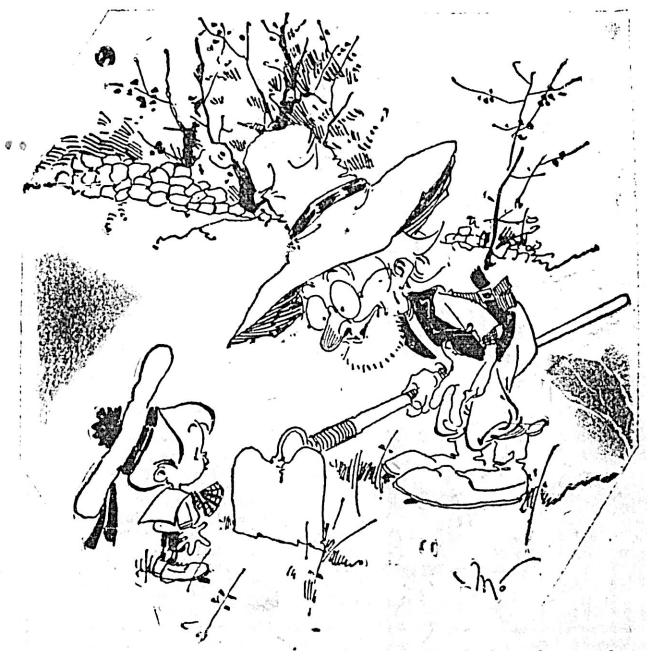
This was straightway added to the list of verses. "We'll hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree" was the natural expression of a rampant Massachusetts man.

On Saturday's afternoon Gilmore's band came to the fort to play at dress parade, and large numbers of visitors were also present. One Saturday the quartet went with Gilmore into one of the casemates and sang the song to him. he followed with his cornet til he had fixed the air in his memory. On his return to Boston he had it arranged for his band. The following Saturday it was played for the first time in front of the Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry at dress parade at Fort Warren, Boston harbor.

On its way to the front the regiment passed through New York and dined on City Hall Square. When the line was formed to march down Broadway to the ferry the band struck up "John Brown" and the regiment sang it to the cheers and shouting and excitement of the thousands that lined the streets.

While the song became a national one, yet the Twelfth Massachusetts was always known in its department as the "hallelujah regiment."

Of the original quartett John Brown was drowned while crossing a swollen stream near Fort Royal. Eldredge died some years ago. Edgerley at last accounts was living in Boston. The fourth member of the quartet, J. H. Jenkins, has lived in Oshkosh since 1865, and has presented the foregoing as what he conceives to be the correct version of the origin of the most famous of the Northern battle songs of the Civil War.



Uncle Bildad—Would you like to be a farmer and make lots of money ?

Johnnie Up-to-Date—Naw! I'd rather be a bunco man an' git the money after it's made !